

## Arafat implies agreement with Israel is temporary

PLO leader Yasser Arafat implies that he regards his accord with Israel as a temporary agreement which can be violated within a short period, Islamic scholars say.

In the same recording of his May 10 address in a Johannesburg mosque in which he called for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem, Arafat dismisses criticism of the Israel-PLO accords, comparing himself to the Prophet Mohammed.

"This agreement, I am not considering it more than the agreement which had been signed between our prophet Mohammed

and Kuraish," Arafat said in a recording obtained by *The Jerusalem Post*. "And you remember that Caliph Omar refused this agreement and considered it so-shadaniya, the agreement of the very low class. But Mohammed had accepted it. And we are accepting now this peace accord."

Officials in the Prime Minister's Office declined to react last night to Arafat's remarks.

Islamic scholars say the Kuraish tribe signed a peace agreement with Mohammed about 1,300 years ago that allowed him to pray

in Mecca. Mohammed, then in Medina, observed the pact for two years. Then, on a pilgrimage to Mecca, he and his followers attacked and took the city.

"They invited him in peace to the city for prayer and then Mohammed used this to control the city," said Rafi Israeli of the Hebrew University's Truman Institute.

The armistice with Kuraish, called the Pact of Hudaibiya, was supposed to last 10 years. According to the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, Mohammed agreed the Mos-

STEVE RODAN

jems would return to Medina without seeing the temple at Mecca and return the following year for a visit not to exceed three days.

Mohammed's companions severely criticized the agreement, some of them violently. But when Mohammed finally led his pilgrimage in 629, he had a strong force. Mecca capitulated and nearly all its inhabitants accepted Islam.

Former ambassador to Egypt Prof. Shimon Shamir said the late president Anwar Sadat also said

his trip to Jerusalem in 1977 was consistent with the "agreement of Hudaibiya," demonstrating it is permitted to reach an accord with non-Muslims.

Islamic scholar Bernard Lewis writes in *The Arabs in History* that, to satisfy the opposition to the accord with Mecca, Mohammed and his followers attacked the Jewish community of Khaybar in 628 CE and killed many of its residents. After the Moslem victory, the Jews were allowed to retain property, but were forced to pay a heavy tax to their new rulers.

In his speech, Arafat said the Palestinians were the victims of the 1991 Gulf War, kicked out of Kuwait and ignored by much of the Arab world. He said the Palestinians agreed to attend the 1991 Madrid peace conference "under very bad conditions."

Arafat referred to the last Byzantine patriarch of Jerusalem, who handed over the keys to the city more than 1,000 years ago. "And I insisted to mention the Christian places before the Islamic holy places," he said.

But Ahmed Tibi, a senior adviser to Arafat, said on Israel Radio yesterday that any Arab schoolchild knows that the Kuraish, not Mohammed, had violated the truce. Arafat, he said, simply meant to suggest that the Israel-PLO accord would also collapse if one side violated it.

"Your broadcast is a despicable act," Tibi told the radio. "You brought an expert who is a political person, an expert only to himself and a pseudo-Islamist who slanted the facts and contended that Mohammed broke the agreement with the Kuraish."

## Wanted gunman killed in Hebron siege

ALON PINKAS

IN a coordinated IDF and General Security Service operation in Hebron yesterday morning, one suspected terrorist was killed and two were captured when troops used anti-tank missiles to demolish their hideout. A fourth is believed to be still buried under the rubble. All were Islamic Jihad activists who were on the GSS wanted list.

The operation began early in the morning in the Wadi Sneina neighborhood of Hebron and, as a pursuit developed, moved to Kafr Tufah due west of the city. In Tufah, shots were fired at the soldiers from a house, and a shootout began.

Residents of nearby homes were evacuated and the army used anti-tank missiles against the hideout, demolishing it and seriously damaging the walls of another house in the process. An army bulldozer plowed the remains of one house into the ground.

Following exchanges of fire, four Palestinians were arrested. Two are believed to be Hamas members.

The body of wanted terrorist Jihad Asfuor was retrieved from the ruins and the army was investigating whether another was also killed.

The army confirmed that some of those arrested were connected to the drive-by murder of two Israeli settlers last week.

Riots erupted after the incident and a border policeman was slightly injured in the head by a rock.



IDF soldiers search for fugitives near the house where a terrorist was killed and two others captured yesterday in Hebron.

(Khaled Zighan)

## Arafat setting up independent funding to bypass World Bank

JOSE ROSENFELD  
and DAVID MAKOVSKY

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat is developing independent financial sources in Europe that will provide him with the money he needs to consolidate his control of the territories, without being hamstrung by stringent World Bank accountability requirements, *The Jerusalem Post* learned yesterday.

According to a source close to the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee, which was established last year to coordinate the disbursement of international aid to the Palestinians, Arafat has set up an economic group to establish close partnerships with such large European conglomerates as Daimler-Benz and Dasaalt.

In return for giving them concessions to run in the territories, these companies will provide Arafat with the cash to pay for the political patronage necessary to consolidate his control.

Unlike the funds from donor countries, which come from their foreign aid programs that require strict monitoring, this European money has no such restrictions.

According to the source, the European firms are not actually taking any risk; rather their governments do, since much of the money will essentially come out of the governments' business development budgets. But because it is not considered foreign aid, it avoids the attendant restrictions.

Asked if the US would use a similar strategy to get a foothold in building the territories' economic infrastructure, the source replied "the Americans don't know how to play this game."

Arafat is working with European advisers to set up the partnerships "so that he is going to be able to call his own shots," the source added.

Another economic committee, headed by PLO economic head Abu Alla (Ahmed Khoury) is working with the Ad Hoc Liaison Committee. However, Abu Alla's panel is facing the challenge of meeting the significant restrictions on donor funds, which are to be matched to particular projects and

leave little maneuvering room regarding how they are spent.

According to the source, "it would take some time until these projects would produce a surplus for Arafat to spend on his political needs."

A "catch-22" situation has evolved in Gaza and Jericho, with Arafat claiming he cannot set up an administrative apparatus, because the foreign donors have not come forth with funds, while the international community has made it clear that they do not want to throw money down a black hole and the Palestinians must organize themselves first. Foreign Ministry officials said last night.

"Yes, the Palestinians need money now," an official in the Prime Minister's Office said. "But they must have an apparatus first to take charge or else the money will just disappear."

While a preparatory meeting of donors will be held this week in the US, in fact, no decisions on Palestinian funding will be made until a full session is held in Paris during the first week of June. Palestinian police hungry, Page 2

## Slain soldier exhumed and reburied after switch with comrade's body

ALON PINKAS

IN a tragic mishap, the bodies of the two soldiers killed Friday in Gaza near the Erez checkpoint were switched, and Cpl. Erez Ben-Baruch was buried Friday as Staff Sgt. Moshe Bukra.

The mishap was corrected yesterday and both were properly buried; Bukra in Netanya and Ben-Baruch in Even Yehuda.

There are conflicting versions as to how the switch was discovered. The army maintains that when the burial society and the IDF Chaplaincy Corps were preparing what they thought was the body of Ben-Baruch for burial, doubt arose that they were handling the right body.

Chief Chaplain Maj.-Gen. Gad Navon ordered an immediate investigation, which confirmed the bodies had been switched.

Ben-Baruch's family, however, maintains that the mistake was revealed only when his mother, Bertha, yesterday demanded to identify her son's body.

Unlike in most civilian deaths, families are generally not asked to identify the bodies of dead soldiers, whose condition might cause the family additional pain. According to IDF regulations, the identification is made by two soldiers present at the site of the death, and it is then double-checked with identity discs, documents, and dental records.

Bertha Ben-Baruch, however, came to Sheba Hospital at Tel Hashomer and demanded to see the body of her son. Representatives of the Chaplaincy Corps apparent-

ly tried to prevent her from doing so, and family members claimed that if she had not been adamant, the burial of the wrong body would have proceeded.

"It's desecration of the body and the memory. It is an inexcusable and indescribable criminal thing, that hurt the family in the cruelest of ways," said Ben-Baruch's brother.

Maj.-Gen. Yoram Yair, head of IDF Manpower Branch, has appointed an investigative committee, headed by a reserve brigadier-general. In a statement, the IDF Spokesman said the army deeply regrets the error, and apologized to the bereaved families.

The spokesman added that those found responsible for the mishap would be prosecuted.

## Ethiopian immigrants blast school system

REPRESENTATIVES of the Ethiopian immigrant community charged yesterday that the school system has failed to educate their children properly and help them integrate into Israeli society.

Speaking at a news conference yesterday in Tel Aviv, the representatives of various Ethiopian advocacy associations claimed that Ethiopian children make up between 70 percent and 100 percent of the pupils in their schools and kindergartens, thus making integration impossible.

They demanded that at the kindergarten level in particular, Ethiopian children should be no more than 10 percent of the class.

The leaders also claimed that the State-Religious system - where 90 percent of their children study - placed obstacles in front of pupils who wanted to switch to (Continued on Page 2)

## Dirani said cooperating with interrogators

ALON PINKAS

THE questioning of abducted "Believers Resistance" leader Mustafa Dirani is progressing as expected, senior army sources said yesterday, and he is cooperating with his interrogators and has already provided useful information on various issues.

At the same time, IDF and South Lebanon Army units were put on a heightened alert following Hizbullah threats and corroborating intelligence indicators that the Shi'ite organizations plan to avenge the Saturday kidnapping of Dirani.

In the aftermath of the Dirani abduction, OC Northern Com-

mand Maj.-Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai said that warnings and some indications of a possible reprisal necessitated taking all precautionary measures. Similar precautions in towns and kibbutzim in the north will be made, pending developments in the next few days.

Israeli diplomats and Israeli offices and installations abroad were also put on alert for fear of possible retaliation from Hizbullah or proxy organizations.

Meanwhile, Dirani's interrogation continued in an undisclosed location in Israel.

The chief of Intelligence (Continued on Page 2)

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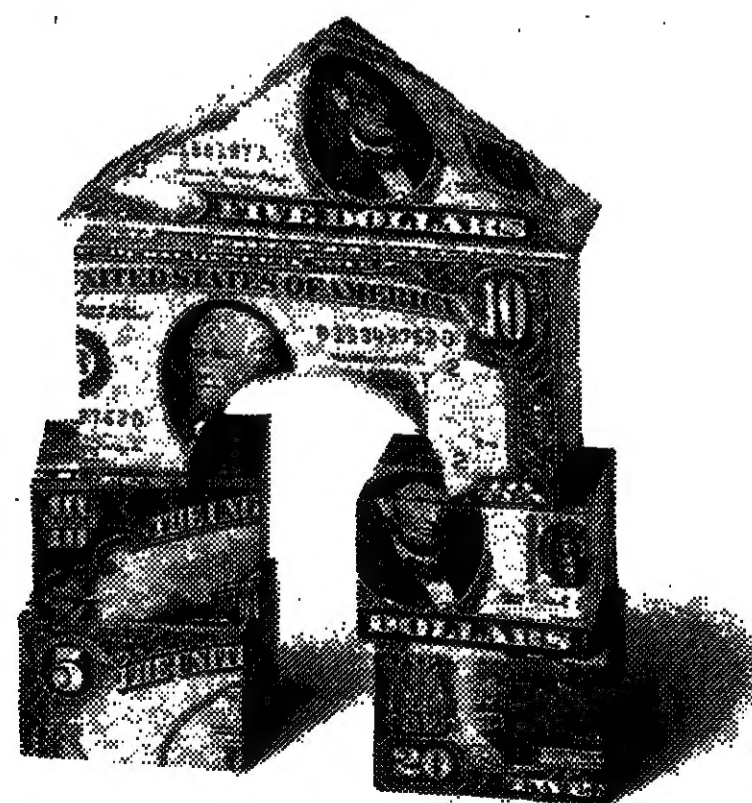
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هَذَا مِنْ الْأَصْلِ



# Sha'ath rushes cash to Gaza 'so Palestinian policemen can eat'

THE shortage of money as the Palestinian Authority struggles to overcome its initial disorganization in Gaza and Jericho is so serious, that top PLO official Nabil Sha'ath had to rush to Gaza and hand out up to \$400,000 in cash over the weekend so Palestinian policemen would not go hungry, a top security official told the cabinet yesterday.

"There are shortages in deploying trained Palestinian police personnel, shortages in weaponry, shortages in vehicles for joint patrols, fuel, food, and cash," the official said. He added that mayors in different towns are organizing their own appeals for funding from an already strapped Palestinian population. One minister commented

privately that "[PLO Chairman Yasser] Arafat threw 2,400 policemen into Gaza and another 700 into Jericho without any logistical support. We were told today the policemen don't even have money to wash their uniforms," he said.

"There is no Palestinian Authority. There is a vacuum, except for some policemen," Arafat has named more than half of the Palestinians who will run the authority's governing council, but has yet to define their positions or give them power to get started.

He said it remains unclear how an estimated 37,000 Palestinian Civil Administration and public works people will be paid beyond

this month, after Israel stops paying salaries.

Israel gave workers a salary advance this month so they could buy food for this week's Muslim holiday of Id al-Adha, but stores were mostly empty on the eve of the feast, security officials said.

The economic problem in the territories is exacerbated by the closure. The IDF coordinator of activities in the territories, Maj.-Gen. Danny Rothschild, has privately urged the government to lift the closure in Gaza for those with permits to work in Israel. He has noted that none of the Palestinian terrorists who have killed Israelis was among the estimated 20,000 with work permits.

Meanwhile, Environment Minister Yossi Sarid said Palestinian disorganization should be seen in proportion. While the problems have impaired their authority in dealing with Hamas, Israel certainly did no better in stopping terrorism, he said.

"We controlled the territories for 27 years and could not crush terrorism. They cannot do it in two days. They are not yet organized," Sarid told reporters.

The Palestinian public has been asked to turn over their private weapons, but this has so far been disregarded, the senior security official said. Members of other official groups say they will not turn over their weaponry so long as the IDF is patrolling certain roads.

# Palestinian civilians asked to turn in their weapons

News agencies

PLO officials raised a flag over the headquarters of their elite security force in Jericho and called on Palestinian civilians to turn in their weapons.

"I call on all people to stop using weapons and to hand them over to the Palestinian Authority," Faisal Husseini said at the inauguration ceremony of the Palestinian Preventive Security Apparatus (PPSA). "With the presence of the Palestinian security, there is no need for people to maintain using arms."

In the Gaza Strip, PLO police set up a roadblock and checked Palestinian cars for weapons yesterday, responding to Israel's demand for tighter security after Friday's drive-by shooting near the Erez checkpoint, in which two soldiers were killed.

Meanwhile, the argument over whether armed settlers could enter the Shalom al Yisrael synagogue in Jericho continued.

"According to Israeli law, every Jewish settler-citizen of Israel may carry weapons. This is the law, nobody will break the law including the Palestinian authority," OC Central Command Maj.-Gen. Ilan Biran, said.

But Col. Jibril Rajoub, head of the (PPSA), said

settlers would be barred from carrying arms inside the synagogue. "We will not allow settlers to carry arms inside the synagogue. If they violate this, we will not show them with flowers, we will stop them," Rajoub told reporters.

Palestinian security officials said they had repeatedly complained to Israel about the arms issue and it had not yet been resolved. The Gaza-Jericho accord stipulates that Palestinians guard the synagogue and allow settlers free access.

Rajoub said the Palestinian police would not engage in brutal reprisals or "terrorize anyone." But, referring to a recent firebomb attack on Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij, he said the PLO would not tolerate such attacks from opponents of the accord.

Near the main crossing point between the Gaza Strip and Israel, eight PLO police officers set up a roadblock of two boulders painted bright orange.

They waved down drivers bearing silver Gaza license plates and asked Palestinian drivers if they were carrying weapons. Up the road around 250 meters, IDF soldiers manned a second roadblock.

# Netanyahu: Gov't has no Zionist values

SARAH HONIG

WHILE Yasser Arafat continues to reveal his "real intentions regarding what is euphemistically called the peace process, the Rabin government continues in its attempts to pull the wool over the nation's eyes," Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu said yesterday.

He spoke at the first session of the Likud's new political forum, which is to meet regularly to formulate party policy on key issues. "It boggles the mind how this government tries ostrich-like to pretend there is no danger, even when things are spelled out for it," Netanyahu said. "No one will any longer be able to practice double-speak and tell us that a jihad - a holy war - is a spiritual, pacifist quest for peace... Arafat plans to breach his agreement with Rabin and he is plotting our destruction. There is a specific practical goal here and specific tactics."

On the other side, according to Netanyahu, is the "imbecilic Rabin government, which is willing to buy and swallow any lie and which plans to yield to Arafat the mountains and hills that overlook and control the entire coastal plain of Israel, where our population is massed. This is suicidal."

The fact "Rabin saw fit when speaking of the abduction operation in Lebanon to also adopt all the Arab arguments against the 'foreign Zionist interlopers' is yet another indication the prime minister and his government have declared their bankruptcy in terms of Zionist values," Netanyahu said.



Likud chairman Binyamin Netanyahu and MK Eliahu Ben-Elissar attend the first session of the party's new political forum yesterday.

Also present were former prime minister Yitzhak Shamir, Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert, MK Benny Begin, Likud Knesset liaison chairman Moshe Katsav, former justice minister Dan Meridor, former finance minister Moshe Nissim, MK Eliahu Ben-Elissar, and chairman of the Likud secretariat Yehoshua Matza. Two of those invited were ab-

sent due to trips abroad - former defense minister Ariel Sharon and chairman of the Likud executive Uzi Landau. Former foreign minister David Levy was invited, but failed to show up. He has been steadfastly boycotting all major Likud forums since he lost last year's leadership primary to Netanyahu. Netanyahu said the absence is

"Levy's problem. He was invited, and, if he wishes, he can put in an appearance or he can stay away - as he sees fit." The Likud's Netanyahu stressed, "is not a shadow cabinet. The real shadow cabinet in this country is headed by Rabin. It casts the darkest possible shadows upon this country and the nation's future."

# Rabbis, secularists meet amid calls for drastic action

HERB KEINON

IMPLEMENTATION of the agreements with the PLO may only be a week old, but already there are calls on the Right to prepare for the "recapture" of Judea, Samaria and Gaza.

Rabbi Shlomo Goren, former chief rabbi, gave expression to these sentiments at a rare conference yesterday that brought rabbis together with secular academics and reserve IDF officers.

"We will not bring this government down," Goren told the audience at Jerusalem's Ramada Renaissance Hotel. "But the two years [until the next elections] will pass. What worries me is the irreversibility of the process. But it will not be a tragedy if we will need - or circumstances will force us - to recapture Judea, Gaza and Samaria."

Goren's words were met by loud applause from the audience that included rabbis from the newly formed Rabbinical Council for

the People of Israel and Eretz Yisrael, the Professor's Association for a Strong Israel, and the Officers (res.) Forum for National Security.

Mesulam Amit, a Tsomet Jerusalem city council member and former head of the Border Police, said that the country is now in a "period of emergency." As a result, he said, the rules of the games have changed and the opposition must take drastic measures, though only within the framework of the law. Amit criticized the opposition for being divided and not providing necessary leadership to effectively fight the government.

Amit suggested that all opposition MKs resign from the Knesset in an act of protest, to show that the government is dependent for its existence on the votes of the Arab MKs, and also proposed the

establishment of a shadow government that would present viable policy alternatives to the nation and to foreign embassies.

Ezra Zohar, an activist in the professor's association, called for a civil uprising against the government, while National Religious Party MK Hanan Porat said that the Right should already be planning a massive demonstration to coincide with Yasser Arafat's arrival in Jericho. He said that Arafat's arrival could serve as a major catalyst to bring protesters into the street by the tens of thousands.

Moshe Sharon, a professor of Islamic History and Culture at the Hebrew University, analyzed the text of Arafat's Johannesburg address, saying that it would be a mistake to take extremely seriously what Arafat says to fellow Moslems at a gathering which Arafat assumed was closed to the media.

# Opposition insists on no-confidence vote

DAN ZENBERG

OPPOSITION MKs are insisting on holding a no-confidence vote today, despite a threat by deputy Knesset speaker Shlomo Tarif to petition the High Court of Justice against holding the vote during the Id al-Adha holiday, sacred to Moslems and Druse.

Likud faction leader Moshe Katsav said the vote was too important to postpone. However, he stressed that the opposition factions had agreed to pair off with the Moslem and Druse MKs who announced last week they would boycott the vote. One of the eight Moslem and Druse MKs - Assad Assad - is a member of Likud.

Knesset Speaker Shevah Weiss said he was bound by the House

Rules, which call for holding a no-confidence vote on the Monday following its submission. Last week, Likud, Tsomet, the NRP and the United Tora Judaism Party submitted no-confidence motions.

Tarif told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday he would go ahead with his plans to petition the High Court.

The UTJ no-confidence motion was based on the desecration of the Jewish holy days. Tsomet and the NRP gave two reasons - one related to the peace process and the other related to the alleged violation of the holy days.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin

sent the religious parties a letter explaining why the army had no choice but to withdraw from outposts in the Gaza Strip on Shabbat and the Shavuot holiday. Rabin explained that the evacuation was necessary to save lives.

Israel Radio reported that Shas, which is still not formally in the coalition, was satisfied with Rabin's explanation.

Meanwhile, Weiss has suggested that the Knesset house committee consider amending the House Rules so that crucial votes will not be held on Arab holidays. "The Moslems and Druse deserve to be treated equally when it comes to religious observance," said Weiss. Katsav said he would support such a move.

# Likud MKs: Dirani's abduction was timed to improve Rabin's public standing

SARAH HONIG  
and BATSHEVA TSUR

THE timing of Mustafa Dirani's abduction was not coincidental and was meant to improve Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's standing among the public, some opposition MKs charged yesterday.

The Likud's Ron Nahman said that Dirani "is known to have held Ron Arad six years ago. Precisely why he was taken now and not six years, or two years or three months ago is a question which begs an answer." It is also questionable whether Dirani can furnish his captors with much pertinent information about Arad's whereabouts today.

The military side of the operation was "indeed spectacular and flawless and the IDF deserves praise, but what the IDF was assigned to do was to risk lives for Rabin's fireworks display. He needed a lift."

Nahman said.

Nachman's charges were echoed by Tsomet MK Moshe Peled, who said, "Rabin needed a morale boost after suffering every possible blow for months, including the Histadrut fiasco, to say nothing of the failure of his deal with the PLO."

President Ezer Weizman rebutted these claims, however. "It is evil and cynical to tie up the IDF operation in Lebanon to politics," Weizman told reporters, during a tour of Kiryat Shmona.

"The operation was essential and better late than never," Weizman added, saying that the country had thus fulfilled its obligations to its soldiers.

Meanwhile, residents of Beit Shemesh came out in force last night to express support for the Israeli soldiers missing in action.

More than 1,000 citizens gathered in the town's commercial center for the rally which was attended by the mayor, members of the Alsheikh, Baumel, Feldman and Fink families, and former POW Hezi Shai.

The tribute to the MIAs had been planned a month ago, Mayor Meir Anot said, and only by chance coincided with Dirani's capture.

Miriam Baumel, mother of MIA Zacharia Baumel, appealed to US President Bill Clinton, "as a father who understands the feelings of parents," to throw his full weight behind the efforts to secure the soldiers' release.

# Kach's Marzel convicted of assault; Ben-Horin questioned

KACH leader Baruch Marzel was convicted yesterday in Jerusalem Magistrates Court for punching and injuring an Arab in the Hebron market four years ago. He was sentenced to two-and-a-half months in prison and four months' suspended sentence. Judge Daniela Weizer, however, agreed to let the prison sentence run together with his current administrative detention, so that Marzel will actually be released when his detention period ends in another six weeks.

Also yesterday, Michael Ben-Horin, released last week from two months of administrative detention, was detained for questioning as he was distributing pamphlets against concessions on the Golan.

Police were called to the scene by a number of people who complained that Ben-Horin was holding up traffic. Ben-Horin said he was not doing anything illegal and agreed to sign an affidavit that if he does anything illegal, he would submit to arrest. After Ben-Horin signed, the police left and he continued distributing the leaflets. (Him)

# Yesh Gvul petitions court to allow its posters in capital

EVELYN GORDON

THE Yesh Gvul movement and the Association for Civil Rights in Israel (ACRI) petitioned the High Court of Justice yesterday against the Jerusalem municipality's refusal to allow the movement to hang posters on city bulletin boards.

The posters, a take-off on the Right's "Don't Give Them Guns" campaign against the arming of the Palestinian police force, show a picture of a settler firing a rifle, with the caption: "Don't Give Them Guns." Underneath it says: "Send our soldiers back home," and at the bottom is a picture of a Palestinian, with the words: "Give Them a State."

The city is refusing to allow the posters to be hung because it says they do not comply with municipal by-laws, which require all such posters to include the address of the group distributing them. A post office box number, the city said, is not sufficient.

According to ACRI, the post office box is the only fixed address Yesh Gvul has.

In the petition, Attorney Dana Briskman charges that the city is manipulating the by-laws in order to restrict freedom of speech.

If people are forced to print an address on their posters, she said, rather than merely a post office box, they might refrain from distributing the posters for fear of personal injury by opponents. Therefore, this requirement is much too far-reaching an infringement on a basic freedom.

# Cantorial Concert

Set in the Cantors of Hungary  
Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv  
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Ben-Zion Miller, USA  
David Bagley, Canada  
Moshe Schulhof, USA

Yuval Ensemble Cantorial Choir  
and Orchestra  
Musical Director and Conductor,  
Mordechai Sobol

# ETHIOPIAN

(Continued from Page One)  
secular schools.

Other problems cited were the total disregard for parents, on the grounds that "they don't understand," and the tendency to advise the children to pursue vocational course that teach skills not needed in the economy.

Education Minister Amnon Rubinstein said his ministry had set up a special staff months ago to review the absorption of former Ethiopians in the school system.

He added that he and Absorption Minister Yair Tsaban had decided on other steps for the next school year, including employing Ethiopian university students to explain schooling options to parents and pupils, and reducing the number of segregated "absorption classes" so that next year only 30 percent of Ethiopian pupils will be studying in them. (Him)

# NEWS IN BRIEF

**MK complains of police violence**  
National Religious Party MK Shaul Yehalom yesterday filed a police complaint against the alleged brutality of certain central district policemen who broke up a demonstration opposite the prime minister's residence in Ramat Aviv on Saturday night. Yehalom says that, despite identifying himself, he was struck and beaten to the ground during the demonstration, and claims such behavior by policemen is widespread. (Him)

**Peres to meet with Christopher in US**  
Foreign Minister Shimon Peres left for a 10-day trip to North and South America last night, with US Secretary of State Warren Christopher scheduled for his first meeting tomorrow.

Christopher is supposed to return to the Middle East around June 13 to resume efforts to revive Israeli-Syrian talks.

During his stop in New York, Peres will meet with UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. He will also speak to the Council on Foreign Relations, and the Conference of Presidents of Major American Jewish Organizations, the Foreign Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.

Afterwards, he will meet with heads of state and Jewish communities in Mexico, Colombia and Chile.

**21 injured in Givat Shmuel blaze**  
Twenty-one residents suffered from smoke-inhalation last night when fire broke out in the shelter of an eight-story apartment building in Givat Shmuel. Twelve of the victims required hospital treatment, but all were described as suffering light injury. Firefighters said residents suffered harm needlessly because they refused to follow the rescuers' instructions to remain inside; instead many of them panicked and tried to go down the stairway, which was full of thick smoke. (Him)

# DAVID WASSERSTEIN

Our dearest  
has passed away.  
Mourning by: His wife: Karen  
His children: Lilli, Leili, Benji, Debby, and Mischa  
His parents: Isaac and Rosal Wasserstein  
His sister: Miriam  
Family: Nathan and Sali Gimpel  
Wolf and Leo Gimpel  
Irit and Eran Steinbach  
The funeral will take place at Herzliya Cemetery, Pines St.,  
on Tuesday, May 24, at 10:00 a.m.



# Ammonia spill sickens Diamond Exchange workers

AFTER several workers at the Ramat Gan Diamond Exchange were overcome by ammonia fumes yesterday, Fire and Rescue Commissioner Shlomo Cohen issued an injunction banning the use of dangerous chemicals in the building until management finds a safe way to dispose of them.

Yesterday morning workers at the exchange poured ammonia they had used for cleaning precious stones down the drains. A few minutes later strong ammonia fumes were emitted through

the air conditioning and sewage systems, pervading the ground floor workshops and offices and causing several workers to become ill. Fire and Rescue Commissioner and Environment Ministry officials were alerted.

Officials ruled that no poisonous fumes had spread to the air, but Cohen said he was banning workers from using them, because he is "concerned for the safety of thousands of Diamond Exchange employees and clients in the four mega-story building complex, which constitutes a po-

## RAINE MARCUS

tential danger following repeated malfunctions on the premises." By law such waste should be stored in large drums and sent to Ramat Hovav, the Negev dumping ground for dangerous chemicals.

Some two weeks ago Cohen sent a letter to Diamond Exchange president Yitzhak Form warning him the complex is a "potential fire hazard." Commission officials had met with Form during the last year to dis-

cuss the problem, but the exchange had still not made necessary changes.

"The potential danger in this unique complex obliges management to take special fire, safety, and rescue precautions should a disaster occur," said Cohen. "We have learned our lessons from such disasters over the past few years in high-rise buildings, such as New York's World Trade Center, and it is essential to be prepared."

Cohen also asked management to make improvements to exist-

ing equipment and to purchase a crane of a type not in use by firefighters that is able to reach the higher stories.

The exchange has also been asked to form a safety unit that would operate during the initial moments of a fire or other disaster until firefighters arrive.

"We should not have to wait until a disaster happens until we start taking precautions," said Cohen.

The Diamond Exchange spokesman was unavailable for comment.

# North Yemeni missile kills eight in Aden

ADEN (Reuters) - A missile fired by North Yemeni forces struck a densely-populated area in the southern stronghold of Aden yesterday, killing at least eight people.

It was the first deadly attack in 18 days of civil war on the city, which breakaway southern leaders declared on Saturday was once more the capital of an independent state. It struck on the anniversary of the 1990 unification of north and south.

"Look, look, there are many more under the debris," shouted a rescue worker pulling a charred body from the crumpled masonry of a house in the affluent al-Madina al-Baida area.

Abdel-Rahman al-Jiffri, a member of the south's five-man presidential council named on Saturday, said six people died on the spot and two in hospital.

Some of the dead were children and several of the wounded were in critical condition, he told Reuters.

Northern spokesman say southern forces have fired at least 20 Scud missiles at northern targets since the war began. Most landed harmlessly but one killed 23 people in a residential area of the capital Sanaa on May 11.

The rival armies of north and south have been fighting since May 4, with the main battle raging for the past week around a vital army camp and air base at al-Anad on the main road to Aden from the north.

A reporter who visited al-Anad from Sanaa on Saturday said southern forces had abandoned it overnight and were now pounding it with artillery and air raids.

Planning Minister Abdul-Karim al-Layali, a northerner, told British Broadcasting Corporation radio northern forces had captured

al-Anad but were not advancing on the western or eastern wings of the approaches to Aden.

Jiffri also said yesterday's fighting was largely confined to the al-Anad front.

He said a northern tank column that tried to advance on Aden from the West on Saturday was forced to retreat after 11 of its 35 tanks were destroyed 50 km from the city.

Aden used its superior air force in the battle, he said. "If it is bad on our side, it's worse on theirs," he added.

The missile which struck Aden early yesterday was apparently a Russian-made Frog aimed at the nearby airport, which is used by the southern air force.

Rescuers said it slammed into a house between the Egyptian consulate and the former Iranian consulate.

The house, one of the area's few poor dwellings, housed two families of about 12 people, and reportedly also war refugees.

Flying metal shards scattered across a wide area, peppering houses and destroying several parked cars. Hundreds of people formed a somber, quiet crowd inspecting damage.

"I'm not going to sleep in this area again," said air force officer Ahmad Seif Alban who lives with his family nearby.

"I just heard the explosion. All our windows were shattered and doors blown off," said French relief worker Marie-Noel Noiret.

The Frog, with a range of 70 km, is unguided and has limited military effectiveness. Its main value appears psychological, particularly if used against urban areas.

Northerners fired two Frogs at the airport on Thursday. One hit a disused Antonov passenger plane. The other fell into the sea.

## Coastal aquifer in danger of becoming polluted, Knesset panel told

EVELYN GORDON

THE coastal aquifer is likely to become dangerously polluted within a few years if no preventive action is taken, the Knesset state control committee was told yesterday.

The warning, according to committee chairman David Magen (Likud), was included in a study ordered by the Water Commissioner from an independent research institute.

Magen called on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to take direct responsibility for establishing a national water policy. He noted that back in 1992, the Likud government had decided to set up a national water planning authority, but it was never established. As a result, the responsibility for managing water resources remains scattered among several different bodies, leading to the mismanagement and poor planning that State Comptroller Miriam Ben-Porat

has criticized in several reports. If the government continues to ignore Ben-Porat's recommendations, Magen threatened, the committee may have no choice but to call for a governmental commission of inquiry into the subject.

Dan Tichon (Likud) demanded that all responsibility for water planning be taken away from the Agriculture Ministry, which, he charged, caters to the interests of the farmers at the expense of those of the rest of the country. "Water belongs to all of us," he said.

In other news, the committee yesterday also discussed the fiscal waste uncovered by Ben-Porat in the Israel Broadcasting Authority's attempts to computerize itself. Magen cited one example brought up by the comptroller in which the IBA paid Digital Equipment Corporation twice for the same work, thereby wasting some \$12,000.



Absorption Minister Yair Tsaban yesterday greets residents at the dedication of the Tukul Arts and Crafts Center at the caravan site in Hatzot Koah near Rosh Ha'ayin. (Nissan Shorer)

## Man gets 4 years for forging invoices

RAINE MARCUS

A PARTNER in a roadworks company, convicted of distributing over a million shekels worth of forged invoices, was jailed for four years and fined NIS 50,000 in Tel Aviv District Court yesterday.

Judge Yitzhak Braz said that the maximum accumulative sentence for Menahem Meirovitz's offenses could have totaled 200 years. He blasted companies for continuing to commit fiscal offenses as if they were legal.

Meirovitz, a partner in Kashi Meirovitz Roadworks Co., was convicted of issuing the forged invoices to different businesses over a two-year period.

In return for distributing 30 forged invoices, Meirovitz was paid the equivalent of the 17 percent VAT of each sum.

He also failed to pay around NIS 400,000 VAT on 65

invoices. Meirovitz was also found guilty of preparing the forged invoices and presenting VAT reports late.

A district attorney representative accused Meirovitz of being a veteran tax evader.

He described the distribution of forged invoices as a "national epidemic," and called on the legal system to hand out more severe punishments to such offenders.

## Gordon leaves Diaspora-Israel committee

BATSHEVA TSUR

JEWISH Agency Aliya Department head Uri Gordon has resigned from the co-chairmanship of the committee for ties between Israel and the Diaspora set up by Foreign Minister Shimon Peres.

Gordon charged yesterday that interference on the part of Board of Governors Chairman Mendel Kaplan had led to his resignation. But he called on Peres to ensure that the committee continue its attempts to bridge the gaps in relations with the Diaspora.

The committee was set up by Peres in August 1993, before the storm caused by deputy foreign minister Yossi Beilin in the fall regarding Israeli-Diaspora relations. Together with co-chairman Kitan Bentzur, deputy director-general of the Foreign Ministry, Gordon was charged with formulating the composition of the committee.

"I have succeeded in setting up an infrastructure for the committee with the UJA, the Zionist Federation and the American Jewish Congress, and it is a shame that Kaplan is interested in personal struggles that divert people's energies into side-tracks," Gordon said yesterday.

Contacted in South Africa, Kaplan said that he could not comment without seeing the contents of Gordon's letter of resignation.

## Winning cards

In yesterday's Mifal Hapayis daily Chance card draw, the lucky cards were the Ace of spades, 10 of hearts, seven of diamonds and eight of clubs.

## Hebrew University scientists immunize one million trout

JUDY SIEGEL

A MILLION trout have been immunized against a deadly bacterial infection with a vaccine developed recently by researchers at the Hebrew University's faculty of medicine. Mortality among the fish has been reduced from 45 percent to 5 percent, saving fisheries many millions of shekels in losses.

Prof. Hillel Bercovier and Dr. Avi Eldar developed the vaccine, and are now working on a similar preventive drug for St. Peter's fish. The development is regarded as being very important economically. Only 15,000 tons of fish are locally bred, compared to 40,000 tons of imported fish; local pond fisheries would like to produce more, but fish diseases have been limiting their operations.

The researchers discovered that the infection is caused by two new strains of a *Streptococcus* bacteria that affect fish but not humans. The signs were a whitish growth over the eyes and a liquidy brain.

## Woman becomes pregnant from frozen sperm

JUDY SIEGEL

FOR the first time here, a woman has become pregnant from defrosted sperm that was removed in a biopsy of her husband's testicles. The pregnancy, by *in vitro* fertilization, was made possible at Assuta Hospital in Tel Aviv.

The husband did not produce numerous and high-quality sperm and the couple, in their late 20s, had been undergoing fertility treatment at other hospitals for five years. Doctors feared they would not be able to help without a sperm donation.

Assuta fertility experts diagnosed a problem involving a congenital blockage in the vessel leading from the testicle. The doctors removed some tissue from the tes-

ticle in a minor operation, extracted the few sperm that were found and froze them. Six ova were removed from the woman and these were fertilized by the sperm, but the embryo didn't attach itself to the uterus. A second biopsy was taken with a few more sperm, and this time they managed to fertilize additional ova and one of them was successfully implanted.

Assuta doctors said the case was a breakthrough that gives hope to many men whose sperm production is faulty. Until now, tissue has been taken from testicles in Israel for diagnostic purposes only, but not to make possible a pregnancy. The technique has been introduced only recently abroad.

## Northern Ireland Protestant extremist group suspected in Dublin bomb attack

DUBLIN (Reuters) - One man was killed and another was seriously injured in Dublin in what appeared to be an attempt by Northern Irish Protestant extremists to bomb members of Sinn Fein, political wing of the IRA, police said yesterday.

Two men tried to enter a Dublin bar where Sinn Fein was holding a social evening to plant an eight kg bomb but were challenged by security guards, police said.

One of the men shot dead a security guard, critically injured the other and left the device before fleeing. Police said its detonator exploded but not the charge.

The raid bore all the hallmarks of the IRA's deadly Protestant rivals and would mark a worrying new twist in Northern Ireland's 25-year political and sectarian conflict.

Protestant extremists have for years threatened to carry their campaign to keep Northern Ireland British into the Irish Republic, whose constitution lays claim to the province.

The attack coincided with renewed attempts by Britain and Ireland to lure Sinn Fein into peace talks. Protestant extremists see the move as an attempt to appease the Irish Republican Army (IRA), which wants to end British rule of the province.

A burned-out car with Northern Ireland registration plates was found a few hours later and was being examined, police said. A police news conference was

scheduled later yesterday. The dead man was a Sinn Fein supporter on door duty at a party to raise funds for the families of about 400 Republicans jailed in Northern Ireland for security offences.

The other man was hit four times in the neck and was in a serious but stable condition, police said. There were no other casualties or injuries.

Protestant extremists battling to keep Northern Ireland British accuse Dublin of plotting to reunite the province with the Republic by stealth and politics.

In recent years they have confined their attacks in the Irish Republic to a succession of fire bombs sent by mail. The night's attack would mark a new departure in their strategy.

Police said explosive found at the scene was of commercial quality. Northern Ireland's security forces believe the extremists have been perfecting bombing devices in the past two years to rival sophisticated IRA devices.

The attack took place on the 20th anniversary of bombings in the border town of Monaghan and Dublin which killed 33 people. No group claimed responsibility but Protestant extremists have always been suspected.

Security sources believe outlawed Protestant gangs such as the Ulster Volunteer Force (UVF) and Ulster Freedom Fighters (UFF) have hitherto refrained from attacking targets in the Irish Republic because it is so far from their Belfast bases.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Three family members die in crash

Three members of a Kiryat Gat family were killed yesterday morning when their car collided head-on with another car in an intersection on the Ashkelon-Kiryat Gat road. Bella Rafaelev, 47, her son, Richard, 19, and her sister, Bilha Alhananov, 39, were killed; her youngest son, Dennis, 16, was listed in serious condition at Ashkelon's Barzilai Hospital. Police said the collision occurred when Richard Rafaelev, a new driver, swerved into the lane of the second car. Naomi Anki, 34, of Ashkelon, the driver of the other car, was in satisfactory condition at Barzilai hospital.

### Nimrodi wins suit in London court

A London court recently rejected a suit by Yitzhak Tuviah against businessman Ya'acov Nimrodi, in which Tuviah had claimed Nimrodi owed him \$2 million as his share of various arms deals, including some related to the Iranagate affair.

Nimrodi successfully argued that he had never been Tuviah's partner, and that the latter was a swindler who was trying to extort money from him.

The court also ordered Tuviah to pay Nimrodi's court costs, estimated at several hundred thousand pounds sterling.

### Court delays teen's psychiatric evaluation

The Haifa Magistrate Court threw out a police request to send a 16-year-old boy for a psychiatric evaluation, after he was arrested on suspicion he had molested several 14-year-old girls. The boy confessed to the actions.

The court thus accepted the boy's appeal against an order for such an evaluation by the Acre Juvenile Court. His attorney claimed the Acre court had issued the order illegally, since the boy had not been represented by an attorney and his parents were not present at the hearing.

Judge Raphael Harsonsky accepted this argument, and ruled that a proper hearing be held on the matter. *Yigal Kotzer*

### Caregivers for disabled on strike

The directors of private homes for the disabled began a sit-down strike yesterday morning opposite the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs in protest against its failure to adopt a recognized "basket of services" for those in their care. The institutions, most of which care for the mentally handicapped, house more than 2,000 disabled. The directors said their institutions would continue to function normally during the strike, which would continue until their demands for an agreement with the government are met. *Itim*

### Bezael hopes to offer master's program

The Bezael Academy of Arts is to submit a plan for major expansion, including a series of master's degree programs. The academy, which is located in the Mount Scopus campus of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, presently offers a bachelor's degree program, and is to propose the academic upgrading to its board of governors meeting, which begins today. The estimated cost of construction and equipment for the new program is \$1,233,000, while annual costs for faculty are estimated at \$652,000. The fields in which the academy intends to offer a second degree are architecture, ceramic design, fine arts, fold and silver-smithing, graphic design, industrial design and photography.

## FLAMES OF REVOLT

IRGUN (Irgun Zvai Leumi)

## FLAMES OF REVOLT

On February 1, 1944 the Irgun Zvai Leumi, under the leadership of Menachem Begin, declared its revolt against the British in Palestine. This proved to be a critical factor in the British relinquishing their occupation, and in the birth of the State of Israel. This thrilling, authentic 100 minute videocassette documents the complete story of the daring young men and women who made up the Irgun, the large-scale operations they undertook, and earth shattering events they caused, which shook the world and the Jewish community in Palestine. Includes interviews with Irgun fighters, British soldiers, historians, and archive film footage. JP Price NIS 75.00

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## TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

## Inauguration of the Vera and Gerald Weisfeld Extraordinary Chair for Economics of Peace and International Relations

in the presence of Mr. Ezer Weizman, President of the State of Israel

Lecture Prof. Jacob A. Frenkel Incumbent of the Chair

The Israeli Economy in an Integrated World: The Challenge of Peace

on Tuesday, May 24, at 8:30 p.m. in the Fastlicht Auditorium, Mexico Building, Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv Entrance through Dan Bochner Gate (8).

- The public is invited -

## THE SECOND ANNUAL TANTUR CONFERENCE ON RELIGION IN CULTURE

May 29 to June 1, 1994

Fundamentalisms: Jewish, Christian, Muslim

Co-sponsored by Tantur and the Univ. of Notre Dame (USA), in cooperation with The Konrad Adenauer Foundation

Sunday, May 29

19:45 Keynote: Fundamentalism in Lands Holy and Profane

Martin Marty (U. of Chicago Divinity School)

Monday, May 30

09:15 - 12:00 God's Word in Human Speech: The Price of Certainty

James Dunn (U. of Durham, England).

Respondent: Alon Goshen-Gottstein (U. of Tel Aviv)

15:30 - 18:00 Jewish Historical Studies and Fundamentalism in Contemporary Judaism

Michael A. Singer (U. of Notre Dame).

Respondent: Nicholas Lossky (Institut Catholique de Paris)

Tuesday, May 31

09:15 - 12:00 Christian Fundamentalists in Israel

Yakov Ariel (Hebrew U. of Jerusalem).

Respondent: Nathan Hatch (U. of Notre Dame)

15:30 - 18:00 Jewish Fundamentalists in Israel

Gideon Aran (Hebrew U. of Jerusalem).

Respondent: Thomas Stransky (Tantur)

Wednesday, June 1

09:15 - 12:00 The Religious, Symbolic, and Political Significance of Jerusalem for Arab and Palestinian Muslims

Ziad Abu-Amr (Bir Zeit U.).

Respondent: Jonathan Kuttab (Palestinian-Christian lawyer)

15:30 - 18:00 Roundtable: Scott Appleby (U. of Notre Dame), Remi Hoockman (Vatican City), speakers and respondents

All sessions are open to the general public, without charge, but registration required at entrance. Luncheon (12:30) and/or dinner (18:30) provided (charge made). Also kosher tables. For more information, contact the Tantur office, P.O. Box 19556, Jerusalem, Tel. 02-760-911, Fax 02-760-914.

Tantur Auditorium, Hebron Road, going towards Bethlehem, at Gilo junction. Parking: Buses 22 (to Bethlehem) and 30 (through Gilo) stop at the gate.



# Worldwide embargo brings Haiti to a complete halt

PORT-AU-PRINCE (AP) — A potentially crippling worldwide trade embargo went into effect yesterday to punish Haiti's military rulers for not reinstating the country's ousted elected leader, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

But even before the deadline passed, time had already run out for many in the Caribbean nation. The United Nations gave the go-ahead Friday for the ban to begin, and business owners shipped out the last of their wares as the countdown wound down.

For many Haitians, it became a question of where their next meal would come from.

"I have five people I have to

feed. Now the only thing I can do is cry," said Francois De Ravine, 28, as he stood with other truckers Friday at the American Airlines freight terminal as the last boxes were unloaded from their trucks.

The new sanctions would place a trade ban on all but food, humanitarian supplies and medicine. It suffices a fuel and arms embargo that went into effect in October after military rulers reneged on an agreement to step down.

Other sanctions that took effect May 6 include a ban on all foreign travel by 600 military and police officers and their families, a freeze on their foreign assets, and a ban on all non-commercial passenger

flights to and from Haiti — intended to stem drug trafficking by the country's military rulers.

UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali cleared the way for the tighter trade ban by declaring Friday that Haiti's military rulers have not complied with UN demands to restore Aristide, who was toppled in a 1991 coup.

President Clinton, meanwhile, signed an executive order to carry out the US participation in the trade embargo. His order bars the importation into the United States of any goods or services originating in Haiti other than material "needed for the free flow of information."

The order also forbids Americans from selling goods to Haiti or businesses in Haiti and bans the use of "US registered vessels or aircraft" in any commerce with Haiti.

Near the international airport, all the air freight terminals were closed.

"What can you do? No import, no export — there's no need to operate," said Paul Peters, executive director of Papair, a local air freight company, as he prepared to shut down Friday.

Haitian business leaders, traditionally allies of the military, condemned the army earlier in the week for provoking the embargo.

# Rebels now control more than half of Rwanda

KIGALI (Reuters) — The capture of Kigali airport and the nearby army barracks at Kanombe yesterday gives Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) rebels control of more than half the tiny country.

They hold the eastern part of the hilly capital of Kigali and a swathe of territory deeper in the city captured by their forces based in the former parliament building east of the heart of the city.

Government forces are still squeezed in the hilly city center of the city between rebel forces to the north and east and protected by Mount Kigali to the south.

Kanombe and the airport are the gateway to Kigali but UN military observers said the RPF still faced a tough task to seize

the capital unless the army fled the capital without a fight. Thousands of militiamen and mobs from the Hutu majority

believe militias and mobs would remain if the regular government forces fled. More than 250,000 refugees

## Israel offers to help in Rwanda

The cabinet yesterday declared its "shock" at the genocide of hundreds of thousands of innocents in Rwanda, saying that Israel would be glad to offer medical and other humanitarian assistance, it called upon.

"The Jewish people — which suffered bitterly during the Holocaust — and Israel cannot be indifferent as it witnesses the shock of Rwanda. The Israeli government calls on the international community to halt the slaughter. It announces its willingness to help take part in the humanitarian effort to save lives at this awful time."

The cabinet authorized the Foreign Ministry to coordinate any relief effort undertaken.

David Makovsky

armed with rifles, grenades and machetes are dug into their home districts to the east and south of the city center.

The observers said they did not

flooded through the Rusumo border bridge and sought refuge in Tanzania during the 24 hours when it was neither in government or rebel hands.

## Man held in Australian serial murders

CAMPBELLTOWN (AP) — Australian police arrested a key suspect yesterday in the serial killing of seven backpackers in the New South Wales highland forests, charging the man with armed robbery and refusing him bail.

Officers continued questioning the 49-year-old man in the slayings of two Britons, three Germans and two Australians, but have not yet charged him with the murders.

The man has been charged with armed robbery and firing a gun on Jan. 25, 1990. Police sources said it was an attempt to abduct a 24-year-old English woman hitchhiking from Sydney to Melbourne.

Australian TV's Channel Nine said the man

allegedly fired a shot at the woman as she "escaped" from him.

The unnamed suspect is to appear in Campbelltown Court today. Officers described him as a former truck driver from Eagle Vale, southwest of Sydney.

The man was seized before dawn yesterday when hundreds of police raided 11 houses and farms. Senior Sgt. John Marre said.

Neighbors described the man as quiet and friendly.

"They kept pretty much to themselves," Eagle Vale resident Peter Butler said of the man and his live-in girlfriend.

Police also recovered a rifle and one-meter

sword and found another rifle or shotgun, as well as some marijuana plants in their raids.

TV's Channel 10 cited unidentified senior police sources as saying part of a Ruger .22-caliber rifle had been found at the suspect's house.

A tent and other goods belonging to the slain backpackers were seized in the raids, Channel 10 said.

The man's red four-wheel drive truck is being searched for forensic clues. TV Channel Nine said. The bodies were all dumped near isolated dirt roads in the forest, and police have suspected that a four-wheel drive vehicle was involved.

## No solution in sight for Crimea

SIMFEROPOL (Reuters) — Ukraine's dispute with its upstart Crimea region appears deepened and threatens to sour relations with Russia.

The premiers of Ukraine and Russia are to meet in Moscow today to discuss the latest dispute in the Russian-dominated peninsula, which erupted on Friday when the Crimean parliament restored a 1992 constitution that loosens ties with Kiev.

Ukraine views the move as a

first step to rejoining Russia and most Crimean officials do little to conceal this as their ultimate goal, although they insist they have no immediate plans for secession.

Determined to keep its borders intact, Ukraine has given the peninsula 10 days to back down on the constitution. It hinted its promise to give up nuclear weapons could otherwise be in doubt.

Rumours have run rampant of troop movements by Russia and Ukraine and the attempted sei-

zure of buildings. All have proved groundless or overstated.

The Crimean capital Simferopol

was nonetheless jittery yesterday, with local police in flak jackets guarding the parliament.

Self-styled Cossack warriors with guard dogs, integrated into the police by Crimea's pro-Russian president Yuri Meshkov, patrolled the building's grounds. Meshkov's supporters erected tents to ward off any bid by Ukraine to storm the building.

## ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

LANDS ADMINISTRATION  
Central Region

BET DAGAN  
LOCAL COUNCIL

LOD RAMLA REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

### CORRECTION NOTICE

**Build Your Home Scheme, Beit Dagan (31 housing units)**  
Registration is announced for the above scheme, under which plots will be allocated for the construction of 31 semi-detached housing units.  
Four plots are reserved for disabled applicants who do not own, and who have not been allocated a plot anywhere in Israel. The following criteria apply: Ex-EDF disabled persons with over 50% permanent disability; this disability must be attested by documentation, with validity of one year, issued by the Rehabilitation Branch of the Min. of Defense. Disabled persons not disabled during service in the IDF, aged over 18, and who suffer permanent disability of 75% in the lower limbs, as attested by valid documentation issued by the National Insurance Institute or the Min. of Health.  
Of the plots for the disabled, first priority will be given to IDF disabled with 100% or more disability.  
Priority will be given to the disabled, in choice of plot.  
Registration will be at the offices of Lod Ramla Regional Development Co. Ltd., Lod Center, 1, Sderot Hazaron, Lod, Tel. 08-545446. Registration will open at 9 a.m. on Sunday, May 22, 1994, and continue until Thursday, June 23, 1994, at 12 noon. Registration is possible Sunday - Thursday, 9 a.m. - 5 p.m., and Friday, 9 a.m. - 12 noon.  
A NIS3,000 bank check/guarantee, made out to the Israel Lands Administration, must be deposited on registration, to ensure payment of the cost of the land.  
No cost will be made for registration, or for a detailed prospectus, available at the above office, from May 22, 1994.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION - Herta Region

### Lease offered on a plot for construction of 2 housing units - Invitation to Tender 87/94/Het

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	No. of Housing Units	Minimum Price, NIS
10181	55	955	344	2	65,826

\* Urban Building Plan 378/94 shows that the plot is zoned as Residential Alet. Two semi-detached houses may be built on the plot, building percentage 35 + 5% auxiliary structures.  
† In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will develop the plot to the local council, in the form of a lease for 49 years, in accordance with the bylaws.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: June 28, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

### Lease offered on a Plot No. 36 for the construction of a commercial building, Tiberias - Invitation to Tender 97/94/Tzade

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Total Area for Construction, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS
10774	36	794	404	267,748

\* Urban Building Plan 1824 shows that the plot is scheduled for the construction of a commercial building, the built area of which is not to exceed 404 sq.m. on two floors.  
† The minimum price relates to the land and the development.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: June 28, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

### Lease offered on a Plot No. 101 for the construction of a commercial building, Hatzor Hagilati - Invitation to Tender 89/94/Tzade

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Total Construction Area, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS
13841	41-42, 78	101	243	167,098

\* Urban Building Plan 6154 shows that the plot is scheduled for the construction of a commercial building, the built area of which is not to exceed 148 sq.m. on one floor, in accordance with the building regulations.  
† The minimum price relates to the land and the development.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: June 28, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

BET SHEAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Lease offered on a Plot No. 5 for the construction of Roman-style baths at Beit Shean - Invitation to Tender 50/94/Tzade

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS
22874	28-30-35	5	5,000	528,943	828,575

\* Urban Building Plan 7305 shows that the plot is scheduled for the construction of Roman-style baths. A total building percentage of 100 of the net plot area, on three floors, will be allowed. The ground-floor building percentage is to be not less than 40 but not more than 60. The building percentages include service areas and the main construction areas, but exclude parking areas and covered and open balconies.  
The successful bidder will undertake to design and execute the project, in close cooperation with the designer, approved by Beit Shean Economic Development Corp., and in accordance with the regulations of the local planning and building committees.  
† The bid for the land should not allow for the above development costs, which he will pay to Beit Shean Economic

Development Corp. (which carried out the development). These development costs are linked to the building index for April 1994, (published on May 15, 1994).  
The plot is on an antiquities site. The successful bidder will undertake to pay the charges of an archaeological check, if this should be demanded by the Antiquities Authority.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: July 6, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

BET SHEAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

### Lease offered on three plots for the construction of commercial buildings in Beit Shean

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS
22876	35, 36, 38 42-48, 52-55 142, 148 175-178	9	1,530	1,530	167,508

Tender 52/94/Tzade

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS
22877	51-53, 58	7	1,005	1,005	176,782

Tender 53/94/Tzade

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Area for Registration, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS
22875	64-80, 82, 88-91, 93-95 117, 120 132-133, 136	3	2,514	2,514	381,626

\* Urban Building Plan 7305/Gimmel shows that commercial buildings may be built, with a building percentage of 100% of the net plot area, on 3 floors. The ground-floor building percentage is to be not less than 40 but not more than 60. The building percentages include service areas and the main construction areas, but exclude parking areas and covered and open balconies.  
The successful bidder will comply with the directives regarding special architecture, specified in the urban building plan. The successful bidder will undertake to design and execute the project, in close cooperation with the designer, approved by Beit Shean Economic Development Corp., and in accordance with the regulations of the local planning and building committees.  
† The bid for the land should not allow for the above development costs, which he will pay to Beit Shean Economic Development Corp. (which carried out the development). These development costs are linked to the building index for April 1994, (published on May 15, 1994).  
The plot is on an antiquities site. The successful bidder will undertake to pay the charges of an archaeological check, if this should be demanded by the Antiquities Authority.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: July 6, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION - Northern District

### Lease offered on a Plot Alet for the construction of a residential building, Albetrim Neighborhood, Nazareth - Invitation to Tender 37/94/Tzade

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which those concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details and building possibilities of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Total Construction Area, sq.m.	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS
16525	37	Alet	890	1,157	4,692

\* Urban Building Plan 4300 shows that the plot is zoned as Residential Alet, and that it is scheduled for the construction of a residential building, the built area of which is not to exceed 1,157 sq.m. on three floors together, and not to exceed 320 sq.m. on the ground floor.  
† In addition to the amount paid for the land, the development costs for surfacing a road will be paid directly to Nazareth Municipality, in accordance with the building index for April 1994 (published on May 15, 1994) within 30 days of the date of being awarded the tender, and on the basis of the latest known index figure.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Northern District, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Tel. 06-558211, Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur., 9:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: June 28, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

SHIKUN UPTUAH LEYSRAEL Ltd.

### Lease offered on plot for construction of commercial buildings in Matan - Invitation to Tender 11/94/Yod Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Total Building %	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS
7639	10	2023	4,143	80	5,612,283

Urban Building Plan Resh 11A/94/Yod Mem/Shin Dole shows that Plot 2023 is zoned as Special Commercial, and that commercial and administrative buildings, and structures for offices, a clinic, library, etc., may be built. The plot is also to serve as a parking area, and as an open public place. The building percentage is 40 per floor, up to two floors, total of

80% of the plot, which has an area of 4,143 sq.m. A basement may be built, in accordance with the instructions in Urban Building Plan 9104/94 Mem, Section 12.2.16.  
† In addition to the amount paid for the land, the successful bidder will pay directly to Shikun Uptuah Leysrael Ltd. the above development costs, which are linked to the building index for March 1994.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Patah Tzefa, Tel. Aviv, Tel. 03-5635883, during regular working hours.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: June 28, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION - Central Region

### Lease offered on plot for construction of a building for medical institutions, retirement homes, vacation facilities and hotels, Gederim - Invitation to Tender 88/94/Mem

Bids are invited from those interested in signing a 3 year development agreement, after which the party concerned will sign a 49 year lease with an option to extend for another 49 years, for a plot, the details of which are:

Urban Building Plan	Block	Part of Parcel	Plot Area, sq.m.	Approx. Area, sq.m.	Total Building %	Minimum Price, NIS	Development Costs, NIS
1537	2534	122-125	1040	8,551	105	1,745,408	1,288,533

The urban building plan shows that the plot is zoned for the construction of medical institutions, retirement homes, vacation facilities and hotels, and that a building percentage of 105 may be allocated for the ground floor. Three floors may be built, plus a basement (within the building line of the ground floor); total building percentage for all floors 105. The successful bidder must obtain a permit to uphold trees from Gederim Local Council.  
The successful bidder must also obtain the approval of the Min. of Health for his sanitation plan.  
† Bids should be for the land, as if undeveloped; the successful bidder will develop the plot, in accordance with the urban building plan, within 30 days of being awarded the contract, as detailed in Appendix Zayin.  
‡ Not including VAT.  
The Israel Lands Administration reserves the right to accept any bid, or to reject all bids, including the highest.  
The tender booklet will be available from May 22, 1994, on submission of a receipt from the Post Bank for NIS100 (cash only, including VAT), for a payment into Israel Lands Administration account 0-24180-0, per booklet. The booklets will be available at the Israel Lands Administration, Central Region, 88 Derech Patah Tzefa, Tel. Aviv, Tel. 03-5635883, during regular working hours.  
A bank check or bank guarantee of 10% of the bid total should be attached to bids as deposit.  
Last date for submitting bids: June 28, 1994 (12 noon). A bid not found in the tenders box when it is opened, whatever the reason, cannot be considered.

ISRAEL LANDS ADMINISTRATION

JERUSALEM MUNICIPALITY

Jerusalem District

MIN. OF CONSTRUCTION AND HOUSING

SHIKUN UPTUAH LEYSRAEL Ltd.

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# British blues guitarist eats Humble Pie

DAVID BRINN

HE won't ever be inducted into the Rock 'n Roll Hall of Fame, but over the years guitarist Clem Clempson has developed the uncanny knack of surrounding himself with all-stars. Whether it was replacing Peter Frampton as lead guitarist in the prototype British blues and boogie band Humble Pie at the height of their early 1970s fame or regularly sitting in with Cream alumni Jack Bruce and Ginger Baker, the 46-year-old Clempson has carved an impressive niche as a reliable workhorse and cultivated a youthful hobby into a lifelong career. Clempson will be bringing his

act here this week as part of the Israel Festival.

"I've been so lucky that I've been able to make a living as a musician all my adult life, doing something I love to do," Clempson said in a telephone conversation from his London home. "When I started out in the '60s, I never thought that I'd still be doing it 30 years later. We never thought of the future at all back then."

Although Clempson's star never shone as brightly as during the heyday of Humble Pie, he has managed to work steadily ever since, shuffling session work for such artists as Roger Daltrey, contributing to movie soundtracks

and touring steadily.

He currently appears on a newly released life album celebrating Bruce's 50th birthday.

His main love remains the blues, however, and his concerts at the Rebecca Crown Auditorium on Saturday and June 2, will clearly demonstrate his expertise in the field. Joining Clempson and his band The Barracudas for jam sessions during their scheduled shows will be top local musicians like Danny Litani and Ronny Peterson.

Clempson is no stranger to Israel, having appeared here twice in recent years with Bruce.

"My keyboard player Ronnie Leahy was with me for the Bruce

shows, and we've always remembered the hospitality and the enthusiasm of the audiences in Israel," he said. "I spoke to Ronny Peterson recently on the phone, and he's filled me in on the blues scene in Israel, and I'm very excited about playing with the people there."

Another reason for Clempson's excitement is the 20-year-old drummer for his five-piece band - his son Joel.

"Everyone else in the band is at least twice as old as him, so he transfers a lot of youthful energy and enthusiasm to us," Clempson said. "It's great, but sometimes I have to act like a father and try to curb that energy a little."

Did the elder Clempson try to discourage his son from following in his musical footsteps?

"No, I didn't discourage him at all from pursuing music," he said. "Why should I? I've had a great time!"

One of the more satisfying aspects of surviving in a business that has built-in self-destruction potboilers is seeing a new generation of musicians appreciate his music, Clempson said.

"I'm proud when bands like The Black Crowes cite Humble Pie as an influence," he said. "In a way, bands like them are rehashing styles that we did first, but it's harder today for a musician to be original."



Clem Clempson, who twice has appeared in this country, warmly recalls the audiences' hospitality and enthusiasm.

## Reggae's stars sway into Zion

TIRZAH AGASSI

AFTER years of singing about a mythical Zion, a host of Jamaican reggae performers will take to a stage in the real one.

We Remember Bob Marley is the title of this year's International Israeli Reggae Festival.

The event will be held on Friday and Saturday on the beach in Achziv, and features an impressive lineup of imported Jamaican talent.

Last year's beachside festival at Achziv drew a colorful crowd of over 3,500, according to promoter Gil Bonstein.

"We were amazed by the number of Dreadlocks [those sporting Marley-style dreadlocks] who showed up," he says. "They came down from the hillsides all over the country."

This year's show includes The Itals, Al Anderson, Natty Dread, Jamaica Papa Curvin and The Vitals. Bonstein says he was able to book them because they are in the midst of a sold-out European tour.

All of them are influenced by the Rastafarian creed that moved Marley to sing of Zion. And they will put aside several days to tour the holy sites they have been singing about for years.

The Itals take their name from the Jamaican patois for "natural, healthy and clean."

The classic roots reggae trio have been singing together since 1976 and are backed by the seven-man instrumental group The Vitals.

Al Anderson is a former guitarist with Marley's Wailers. Natty Dread is a singer from Kingston. And Jamaica Papa Curvin is a veteran singer and drummer who has made the most of reggae's current revival by establishing reggae centers in Holland and Hamburg.

Their sets will be preceded by Israeli reggae and raggauffin acts. Friday's show takes place on the beach in Achziv next to the Club Med, five minutes north of Nahariya.

Gates open at 6 p.m. and the show starts at 10:30. It is a good idea to bring tents and sleeping bags, as the music lasts all night and the beach will be open all Saturday.

The show will be repeated on Saturday at 10:30 p.m. at Tel Aviv's Roxanne Club. Tickets are NIS 50 in advance and NIS 60 at the gate.

## Thriller turns a blind eye to clarity

FILM REVIEW

ADINA HOFFMAN

BLINK

★★★★

Directed by Michael Apted. Screenplay by Dana Stevens. Hebrew title: *Ada*. English dialogue, Hebrew subtitles. Children under 17 not admitted without an adult.

Emma Brody ..... Madeleine Stowe  
John Hallstrom ..... Aidan Quinn  
Thomas Ridgely ..... James Remar  
Dr. Ryan Pierce ..... Peter Friedman

With her throaty laugh and colorful clothes, blind violinist Emma Brody is far from an unseeing damsel in distress. As played by Madeleine Stowe, the willful heroine of Michael Apted's *Blink* is, rather, a graduate of the Stevie Wonder school of acute nonvisual perception. The dark severity of her corneal damage seems to have strengthened Emma by granting her extra senses - most notably, rhythm and humor.

An occasionally blurry ocular thriller, *Blink* starts out as bold as its main character and the Irish bar music she plays. Even when it swims out of focus toward the end, the film's keen premise remains, and certain eerie images linger behind our lids as bursts of bright light will, long after their source has dimmed.

Early on, Emma undergoes an operation that partially restores the eyesight she lost in a traumatic childhood incident. What will she see when the bandages are removed? This, in itself, is a plenty scary question, and during those first moments of ginger vision, Apted offers us a glimpse through Emma's eyes at the charged menace of so many commonplace objects.

In this context, Emma's hospital room assumes the character of a floodlit haunted house. A bouquet of flowers buckles as if possessed; venetian blinds grin weirdly; in the mirror, Emma's own pretty face melts suddenly, twisting to a ghoulish post-atom-bomb grimace.

Apted might have left his thriller at that. Using his camera lens as Emma's own, he could have made a terrifying movie about the perils of ordinary seeing. He's found a suitably harsh setting in Chicago, a city whose elevated train tracks and swirled stretches of graffiti lend themselves easily to nightmare visions.

But he and screenwriter Dana Stevens soon abandon the initial optical chills and fashion from these preliminaries a much more conventional thriller. (They're also careful to tuck in a few tourist



Madeleine Stowe, who stars as a blind woman whose partially-restored vision leads her to witness a murder, seems to have the ultra-sensory capabilities of the character she portrays.

bureau plugs for Michael Jordan and the Bulls, Wrigley Field and the city's famous St. Patrick's Day parade.)

While the film does offer occasional glancing commentary on subjectivity and seeing, it never quite manages to regain the spooky force of its myopically suggestive first scenes.

In a delayed image typical of her condition, Emma witnesses a serial killer fleeing the scene of a crime. Because of her dubious eyesight, she must work triply hard to convince the police - and one winking, blue-eyed inspector, John Hallstrom (Aidan Quinn), in particular - that she did not imagine the murderer.

Now that her credibility rests on her sight, Emma doubts her instincts for the first time in her adult life. Ironically, she's been made vulnerable by the removal of her handicap.

Again, a paranoid reversal of nerve would make a fascinating psychological drama, but Apted makes the threat more literal -

and more predictable. Emma's newfound weakness renders her a prime target for the killer, as well as for Hallstrom's affections.

By the time the detective and Emma start undressing each other to the sounds of the easy-listening make-out theme, one may start to wonder if it isn't Apted himself who's due for an eye exam. His vision of his own movie's course is not especially clear.

Madeleine Stowe, however, seems to have X-ray capabilities, and *Blink* is much sharper for her presence. One of the most genuine and personable young actresses to appear in Hollywood recently, she can see through to the smart potential in any scene, no matter how feeble it may appear in scripted form.

At the risk of sounding like a critical broken record, this is yet another film in which the acting far outshines the hazy concept. Alternatively poised, catty, scared and wry, Stowe is sensitive as one who knows the world by its feel at her fingertips.

## Opera vs. City Hall

HELEN KAYE

WORLD famous baritone Sherrill Milnes would charge around \$125 per hour to give individual voice lessons - if he had the time. The going rate for master classes is around \$2,000 per day.

Here, the Israel Vocal Arts Institute (IVAI) pays him around \$100 per day for master classes and he gets the princely sum of about \$18.50 per hour for individual instruction. So does mezzo-soprano Mignonette Dunne, or bass Louis Quilico, possibly the opera world's most famous living *Rigoletto*.

These artists, and a veritable Who's Who of opera - some of whom come here year after year - are coming to IVAI. The New Israeli Opera's summer workshop has been running in Tel Aviv during July and August ever since 1988.

"IVAI has become extraordinarily famous," says Metropolitan Opera vocal coach Joan Dornemann, IVAI's founder, guiding spirit and principal.

"The word is going around that Tel Aviv is the best place in the world to study opera."

Not only that, it brings the best young Israeli singers onto the international stage because of the exposure IVAI gives them. She points to such successes as Hadar Halevy, Edi Chama and Anat Efrati.

The workshop, which brings together American and local singers, offers five weeks of intensive instruction in every aspect of opera from singing lessons to performance.

This year the foreign singers will

learn for four weeks. The staff has been cut by about 25 percent, and so has the number of participants.

A change of leadership at the Tel Aviv Municipality and the Tel Aviv Foundation has deprived IVAI of close to 20 percent of last year's projected \$650,000 budget.

NIO deputy general manager Hannah Munitz explains: "This was the figure decided upon last year: \$50,000 would come from ticket sales to the performances, \$200,000 from the Tel Aviv Foundation, \$80,000 from fees and foreign donations, and the rest from the municipal budget."

But then came the change at the municipal helm, and according to Dornemann, a loss of sympathy to continue the workshop.

It looked as if IVAI would have to be canceled, because both the city and the Tel Aviv Foundation completely withdrew their support, "until a lot of very influential people persuaded Mayor [Ronni] Milo of its importance," she says.

It can be argued that the municipality has spent some \$45 million on a new opera house and then begrudges the few thousand which will help train the new generation of singers to sing in that house.

In response, Meretz city councilman Mordechai Virshubski, who heads the city's arts and culture division, noted that "basically we'd decided to cancel all summer workshops because of the city's financial state. But 1994 is a transitional year [between two administrations], and because there was a commitment to IVAI, we decided

ed to honor it.

"It's not that we want to cancel the workshop, but we do need to examine all aspects of the city's cultural policy. Opera is important, but not at the expense of our other cultural institutions."

"If the NIO wants to do the workshop, then it has to find the funds. Milo has promised money, but not from the city's arts and culture budget which had already been approved without the workshop."

Tel Aviv Foundation spokesman Amikam Shapira would only say that the foundation has decreased its support, and that following the installation of new general manager David Altman, the foundation will reexamine its priorities.

The bottom line on all of this, says Munitz, is that IVAI's overall budget is \$423,000. Of this, \$300,000 will come from the NIO budget, \$20,000 from the Tel Aviv Foundation, \$73,000 from fees (fewer foreign students) and donations, and the rest remains as planned.

Even curtailed, IVAI will afford its participants and the public their usual operatic summer treat - tickets to these extemporaneous and always lively productions are usually sold out well in advance.

Among the operas tentatively scheduled are *Manon Lescau* and *La Rondine*, both by Puccini. Bizet's *Dr. Miracle* and Halevy's *La Juive*.

"The opera world is small, closed and very powerful," observes Dornemann. "IVAI means that the Israelis aren't cut off any more."

## Boffo Australian circus out in the Oz-one

ISRAEL FESTIVAL ROUNDUP

ANIMALS don't jump through hoops in Circus Oz. People do.

The only four-legged creatures in this fanciful, small-scale answer to the glitz of Barnum and Bailey, are some trained shopping carts that perform tricks under a trainer's whip.

Also missing from this Australian show under the not-so-big top are jugglers (with one hilarious exception), clowns and bespangled showgirls.

What Circus Oz does have is imagination and heart - miles and miles of it.

They may be weak in the death-defying skill department, but the members of this small, egalitarian troupe more than make up for it with delightful concepts - such as an upside-down cafe, costumes straight out of Timothy Leary's dreams and a terrific band that strays into "Daring Young Man on the Flying Trapeze" territory only in jest.

COMPOSER/saxophonist John Zorn and his quartet sound at times like Charlie Parker at a Jewish wedding. Instead of *Salt Pea-*

nus, try *Salt Herring*.

His music sounds more strictly composed than improvisational and often has the descriptive feel of a movie soundtrack. It's cerebral yet hyperkinetically passionate, mixing jazz with klezmer with modern classical - technical wizardry with great joy.

Zorn on alto sax was equally matched by Dave Douglas on trumpet, Greg Cohen on bass and the astonishing Joey Baron on drums.

Ruth Kern

WHO doesn't love tango? An hour of it at the Gerard Behar Theater helped to kick off the Festival in high-stepping fashion. The *Tangokinesis* from Argentina, devised by Ann Maria Stekelman and danced by four couples separately and together, should have met all tastes.

The best parts of this non-stop program of 18 listed items were those that refurbished the traditional tempi and accents, syncopations and suspensions with the popular 2-4 time and dotted quavers and languorous pauses.

This company danced not only to the established and recognizable tango rhythms but also to classical (Vivaldi), romantic (Chopin) and modern South American (Piazzola) music and even to such sounds as the rat-tat-tat of guns.

Dora Sowden

THE Swedish Folkopera's production of *Turandot*, perhaps Puccini's most mature work, placed its main emphasis on the theatrical aspects of the *mise-en-scene*, but by no means at the expense of the musical components.

This opera, in contradistinction to most of Puccini's other ones, avoids sentimentality and therefore reaches much more profound levels, emotionally and musically. The Swedes' performance captures just this quality of the work.

Claes Fellbom and Chiang Ching's direction abounds in imaginative, strongly appealing ideas. Their stylized, highly skillful use of Chinese elements avoids the pitfalls of possible superficial *Chinoiserie* likely to occur in a more realistic setting.

For vocal beauty, moving expression and emotional intensity, Charlotta Larsson's Liu was the outstanding heroine of the performance.

Liliana Kaminska's metallic, rather than endearing, soprano was in perfect keeping with the image of the ice-princess Turandot. Lars Clevenman's Calaf was a courageous lover with his appropriately persuasive lyric tenor.

Ury Epstein

JULIAN Bream is a master of intimate guitar playing, creating the most delicate of nuances. This is the antithesis of the temperamental, extrovert guitarist of the Spanish-style type.

Even in the Albeniz pieces no sparks were flying, but they sounded uncommonly refined. Filigree work of the finest delicacy and an amazing capacity of playing transparent polyphonic textures were displayed in Bach's E minor Suite.

Particularly attractive were two 20th-century works, practically unknown here - a sonata by Antonio Jose and Toru Takemitsu's *All in Twilight*.

Ury Epstein

## Musician Chen's cultural revolution

MICHAEL AJZENSTADT

PIANO lessons are a staple of middle-class childhoods in the West. For Zuo Huang Chen, who grew up in southern China, simply hearing the instrument as a child was a revelation - one that changed the course of his life.

The 47-year-old US-based conductor still remembers the moment when, walking home from school, he heard someone practicing the piano.

His parents, who were university professors transferred from Shanghai, provided him with the support he needed for his studies at home.

"But we didn't have a piano at home so I had to practice in other places," recalls Chen, who is here this week to lead the Haifa Symphony Orchestra in a series of subscription concerts.

"As a boy it was very difficult even to identify yourself with this kind of art, which for me is a treasure heritage for all mankind and not just for Western people," says Chen.

A lot has changed in his native country, Chen notes. Friends write to tell him that the Central China Television station now broadcasts four classical music concerts every month live throughout the country.

At 12, Chen was admitted to the major conservatory in Beijing. It

meant seeing his parents only once a year.

In the early '80s, Chen left China to study in the US with the first group of students allowed to go abroad.

In 1987 Chen returned to China, after completing his studies, accepting a position as the music director of the country's top orchestra, the Central Philharmonic.

The orchestra, he explains, plays the regular bread-and-butter classical music repertoire, but with a strong emphasis on the work of Chinese composers. It is a good orchestra, he says, one of 10 in China, five of which operate in Beijing.

"It is a relatively young orchestra, now in its 40s. It has a lot of talent, some very good musicians who were trained in Russia and in the West. But I can sense that they have not played the regular repertoire for a long time."

Chen left China several years ago, becoming the music director of the Wichita Symphony Orchestra in Kansas, where he makes his home now. And two years ago he was appointed music director of the Rhode Island Philharmonic.

As much as he realizes that his career will advance most with his two American orchestras and

guest conducting in the West, he also wants to return home and work in China.

"China has changed through the years. Before the Cultural Revolution, Western classical music was completely out of the question. But now the president believes that it's an important element in the cultural life of China. It's a huge change."

Chen believes he has a mission, to develop classical music in China. He also performs music by Chinese composers abroad.

That's why, in his concerts with the Haifa Symphony Orchestra tonight, Wednesday and Thursday, he will be conducting, in addition to works by Rachmaninov and Mozart, Chen-Pei-Xueng's *Ode to the Snow*.

### CORRECTION

Due to an editing error the quote from Claude Chabrol at the beginning of the review of *Romeo Is Bleeding* (Time Out, May 20) was incorrectly printed.

It should have read as follows: "No genres are immortal," declared French director and critic Claude Chabrol 40 years ago.

"What remains are the works, successes or failures, but a sincere expression of the preoccupation and ideas of their authors."

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## More of Arafat's speech

WHEN Yasser Arafat's Johannesburg speech calling for a jihad to liberate Jerusalem was first revealed last week, government leaders reacted with fury. But within 24 hours they realized that having committed themselves to the "process" with Arafat, they had no choice but to accept the "far-fetched explanation," as Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin called it, that what he meant was a "peaceful jihad."

The government knows, of course, that a peaceful jihad is an Orwellian oxymoron, and that Arafat meant terrorism and war against Israel until Jerusalem is "liberated." But officials rationalized his call for holy war by insisting that he was speaking merely for internal consumption. There were even those who explained that the crowd at the mosque had expressed objections to his peace policies, and so Arafat felt compelled to mollify them by appearing tough.

The same kind of rationalization will undoubtedly be offered again to explain another part of the tape, revealed only yesterday. In it, Arafat says, "This agreement, I am not considering it more than the agreement which had been signed between our prophet Mohammed and Kurash."

The Kurash tribe signed a 10-year peace agreement with Mohammed, who controlled Medina, which allowed him to pray in Mecca. Mohammed observed the agreement for two years. Then, during a pilgrimage to the city, he and his followers attacked and conquered Mecca.

To state that all this is said to the faithful

merely to keep them happy and preempt Islamic fanatics is as patronizing as it is facile. As senior Ha'aretz columnist Yoel Marcus - a supporter of the agreement with the PLO - has repeatedly warned, to dismiss what Arab leaders say to their own people is a grave error. The history of this century shows that they mean what they say, and do their utmost to realize it.

If anything, a case can be made for listening only to what leaders like Arafat say to their own people. As former US ambassador to Israel (and to the Soviet Union) Malcolm Toon often asserted, what leaders of non-democratic regimes pronounce to the world is meaningless. Having no real legislatures or a free press to which to answer, they can promise foreigners anything they wish with utter impunity. It is precisely when they say what their own people want to hear that they should be heeded.

True, Arafat is now militarily so weak that talk of emulating Mohammed may sound pathetic rather than ominous. He can hardly manage to pay his army's wages, let alone threaten Israel with his tired soldiers. But Arafat's strength has always been not in his own military capabilities - he can terrorize civilians and cause casualties, not endanger Israel's existence - but in his ability to incite the Arab world against "the Zionists."

Arafat's call for a jihad is in line with this strategy. It is by invoking Jerusalem's holiness and the presence of an infidel Israeli sovereignty on "Arab land" that he hopes to provoke the Arab regimes to attack Israel again.

## Crisis in Crimea

THE states of the former Soviet Union may have been relatively quiet in recent months, but the unresolved crises lurking under the surface are disasters waiting to happen. The latest arrival on the scene is Crimea - a problem of frightening potential if it is not speedily defused. A top adviser to Ukraine's president warned yesterday that the country is on the brink of civil war after the Black Sea peninsula insisted on proceeding with a virtual secession on Saturday.

About 70 percent of the 2.7 million Crimeans are ethnic Russians who have chafed at being part of Ukraine since the breakup of the Soviet Union. Mykola Mykhailchenko, the internal affairs adviser to Ukrainian President Leonid Kravchuk, warned of the gloomy prospect of civil war yesterday, and he added the key reason why the world should pay immediate attention. "It is time to remind world public opinion that Ukraine has nuclear weapons," he said.

While no Ukrainian leader can be interpreted as predicting a nuclear conflict over Crimea, the presence of 1,800 warheads amid the disintegration of a civil conflict would bring a danger that cannot be underestimated. Responsible leaders do not always retain control once warring factions start to roam the countryside. If even one complete weapon should fall into the hands of terrorist-minded militiamen or racketeers, nuclear weapons could

pass for the first time out of the hands of responsible authorities.

Crimea is one of the most dangerous flashpoints left over from the old Soviet empire. If President Boris Yeltsin's hands have been severely tied over Bosnian policy because of emotional home support for the Serbs, he will have no choice whatsoever if ethnic Russians in Crimea come under Ukrainian fire.

Russian passions will sweep all logic aside and if Yeltsin does not make the running to support Crimea, there are plenty of angry nationalists who will. Former vice-president Alexander Rutskoi on Saturday called for a powerful drive to oust Yeltsin in early elections. Rutskoi added that "the revival of Great Russia to the boundaries of the Soviet Union will be the main aim of the patriotic movement." For such nationalists, a Ukrainian assault on Crimea would be a gift they could ill afford to let pass. Ukraine, however, seems absolutely determined to maintain the integrity of its borders.

Rumors of Russian and Ukrainian troop movements have already been flying in Simferopol and Kiev. They have been untrue, but demonstrate the level of tension. The prime ministers of Ukraine and Russia are to meet in Moscow today. Friendly foreign leaders must impress on them that a new Crimean War fought by nuclear powers is one development the world definitely does not need.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### "EYE ON THE MEDIA"

Sir, - Eye on the Media has angered a number of journalists who would probably prefer to avoid such detailed scrutiny - prompting some scathing responses to the column.

One of the most ironic attacks has come from Chaim Berman of the Jewish Chronicle in London. Berman called the Post "thoroughly rabid..." and Eye "a weekly whine... self-righteous and self-pitying" (J.C., May 6).

Berman has a rose-tinted view of the peace process and the PLO. But he admits that "more than a few [journalists] seem biased in favor of the Arabs." He cautions us to remember that "they too [the Arabs] have a case" (J.C., February 12, 1993). He forgets that a journalist's first priority should be to report the facts accurately rather than to act as advocate for a particular "cause." Ignoring this rule of objectivity, some advocacy journalists have become propagandists for the Arab side and their bias too often

is not just pro-Arab, it is anti-Jewish.

Eye performs a great service by holding journalists accountable in an acute and hard-hitting manner. This forthrightness upsets Berman, who prefers denial and wishes, I suspect, that we would sweep our complaints of media bias under the carpet.

As he once wrote, "one of the main causes of antisemitism in this country - and I suspect elsewhere - arises from the efforts of so-called Jewish defense agencies" (J.C., September 10, 1993). Perhaps this is how he sees David Bar-illan's Eye and why it disturbs him. Angry journalists might turn even more against Israel, so go easy on them. Hardly a practical approach.

Specific and accurate criticism can lead to improvement. We must at any rate make the effort. Kol hakavod to Bar-illan, Eye and The Jerusalem Post.

ROBERT KIRK  
Salford, Greater Manchester.

### BLOOD ON THEIR HANDS

Sir, - When Prime Minister Rabin says he will not release Arab prisoners "with blood on their hands," he does not really mean it. Those "lucky" terrorists who succeeded only in maiming their victims for life have plenty of blood on their hands, but, apparently, not enough blood for Mr. Rabin. They will walk away from jail, scot-free, while their victims remain imprisoned by their injuries.

Terrorists who were unlucky enough to have killed their victims, will, for now, remain in jail. Those "lucky" terrorists who succeeded only in maiming their victims for life have plenty of blood on their hands, but, apparently, not enough blood for Mr. Rabin. They will walk away from jail, scot-free, while their victims remain imprisoned by their injuries.

ELIYAHU SHIFFMAN  
Beit Shemesh.

### JOURNALISTIC INTEGRITY

Sir, - As a human being and a Jew who values Jewish life, I was glad to see that The Jerusalem Post felt that the attempted murder and wounding of the passengers traveling the 474 Egged bus home to Shiloh deserved front-page coverage (May 11).

In contrast, the Hebrew-language newspapers printed the news of the attack on page 2 (Davar), page 8 (Al Hamishmar), page 10 (Ha'aretz), page 28 (Ma'ariv) and page 29 (Yedioth Aharonot).

At this time in Jewish history when "our" Israeli government prepares us to quietly accept murdered Jews as a legitimate "peace sacrifice," those of us who feel differently must not be afraid to show our pain.

Jews and non-Jews all over the world, not just my neighbors and I in Shiloh, have trouble understanding the absurdity whereby Arab terrorists are not only welcomed in our homeland, but armed with military-quality weapons. At the same time, we are being denied the basic civil and human right of self-defense. Private weapons bought for self-defense only are being confiscated by the government.

We Jews, who are searching for a true and lasting peace, are thankful for the journalistic integrity of The Jerusalem Post. Attacks on innocent Jews warrant the front page, even if, most tragically, they have become a frequent, rather ordinary, occurrence.

BATYA MEDAD  
Shiloh.



## A reply to the doubters

SHILOMO GAZIT

THE prime minister and the chief of staff were modest about the objectives of the weekend operation to capture Shite leader Mustafa Dirani.

No, the operation wasn't aimed at acquiring a hostage who could be swapped for missing air force navigator Ron Arad. It was to obtain a lead on Arad's whereabouts. Dirani, head of a Hizbullah-affiliated group which held Arad from 1986 to 1988, is believed to have "sold" him to the Iranian-backed Revolutionary Guard.

Yitzhak Rabin and Ehud Barak deserve credit for their restraint. The families of the missing and all the rest of us have had enough broken promises. Clearly, there was no need to risk creating any more disappointment.

The IDF and the government also deserve credit for the smooth and elegant way the operation was carried out.

First, the government. The cabinet, which must approve a military operation of this sort, also had to take the possibility of failure into account. After the fact of so smooth an action, it is difficult to imagine what could have gone wrong. But there could have been a lot of setbacks.

The commandos could have landed safely and arrived at their target, only to find Dirani away from home. The operation would then have been for nothing. It would have been a humiliation for the IDF.

The intelligence could have been off, with the invading force being unable to locate Dirani's home. Again, mission aborted, with all the attendant disgrace.

One of the helicopters trans-

porting the commandos into Lebanon's Bekaa Valley might have malfunctioned and had to make an emergency landing deep in enemy territory with no possibility of evacuation. (Remember what happened to the American army in 1980 when it tried to rescue its hostages from Teheran?)

### A smart, strong IDF went into Lebanon and came out with their man

The IDF presence could have triggered a clash that would have attracted Hizbullah or Syrian forces to the area. These could have joined the action and blocked the IDF's retreat. The IDF force could have been left in the field to join the ranks of missing men.

A countless number of things might have gone wrong.

A government which is asked to approve such a mission cannot count on its success. It must also consider the possibility of failure, for which it will be blamed.

THE IDF has time and again come under fire from various interest groups charging that it isn't doing enough for the PoWs and MIAs.

The IDF's attackers are always

being interviewed in the press, and no one stands up to refute them. Who could have answered that plans were underway for many months to bring to Israel someone who could provide vital information as to Arad's whereabouts? Who would have risked a leak that could have jeopardized nine months of planning?

It will be interesting to see if any of the IDF's accusers will now ask for forgiveness. Who among them will publicly eat his hat?

The IDF has been through seven years of infatigable and demeaning tasks in the territories; it has been side-tracked from its order of priorities; it has been attacked endlessly by those - including a military historian who has been a darling of the media - seeking to explode the "myth" of the IDF's prowess.

And here comes this operation in Lebanon and proves that the IDF hasn't lost its vigor. It remains a small, smart, cunning army.

And for all of us, preoccupied to distraction by the ongoing security problems, by the Hamas attacks of every kind, this reminder of the IDF's capability is a welcome change of subject.

Israel enters a diplomatic process with a distinct military advantage. This operation was a reminder for those who doubted this.

Are those who have been frightening the nation, day and night, prepared to apologize? Are they ready to eat their hats?

The writer, a former head of military intelligence, is a senior research fellow at the Jaffee Center for Strategic Studies of Tel Aviv University.

## A schemer, not a statesman

GERALD STEINBERG

SINCE the beginning of the Middle East peace process and negotiations between Israel and the PLO, the central question has been whether the organization, and its leader Yasser Arafat, have changed.

Many Israelis affiliated with groups like Peace Now, Meretz, and people in the Labor Party, believed that Arafat had become a statesman, able to accept compromise and seek an end to violence. But other analysts have argued that Arafat has always been and will continue to be a terrorist leader, intent on the destruction of the Jewish state. Until now, the evidence was inconclusive. The question remained open.

Then came the PLO leader's wild declarations in a Johannesburg mosque, in which he announced his intention of recapturing Jerusalem, and his claim to have a secret letter from Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Yesterday, it was disclosed that Arafat also told his Johannesburg audience that he regards his accord with Israel as a temporary agreement which can be violated within a short period.

All this does not, to put it mildly, support the "Arafat as diplomat" theory.

Indeed, Arafat's behavior throughout the negotiations, culminating in his theatrics during the signing ceremony in Cairo - and now the Johannesburg speech - provide concrete evidence that the chairman of the PLO, and the people he represents, remain unchanged.

Arafat's bravado and calls for a jihad to "free" Jerusalem and make it the capital of "Palestine" stand in sharp contrast to the PLO leader's deafening silence in response to continued Palestinian terrorism. The silence that greeted the murders near Hebron (the first such incident since the implementation of the Gaza-Jericho agreement) is not new.

Shortly after last month's suicide bombings, which took many lives here, Arafat was asked to comment during a news conference in Cairo. In front of the cam-

eras, Arafat turned and left the room angrily, without comment. Arafat's silence, and the newsworthy of his hasty retreat from the cameras, resounded across Israel. As the victims were buried, it became increasingly clear that the promises of peace were nothing but empty words.

According to the supporters of the peace process, its purpose is to bring an end to the decades of terrorism and warfare. In agreeing to "land for peace," the Rabin government pledged that as the Palestinians gained autonomy and the Israeli army withdrew, the PLO would act to end terrorism.

According to the Declaration of Principles negotiated in Oslo, the PLO is to become a force for peace and use its powers to block Hamas and other fundamentalist and radical groups who continue to wage war through terror.

Now these expectations have come up against the reality of continued terror and continued PLO silence and complicity.

ARAFAT'S BEHAVIOR stands in sharp contrast to the actions of Israeli leaders after the massacre in Hebron.

Rabin didn't run away from the cameras, but reacted immediately and forcefully. Addressing the Knesset, the prime minister declared: "As a Jew, as an Israeli, as a human being - I am ashamed and mortified at the disgrace brought upon us by a base murderer."

Rabin noted that, despite the decades of wars and terrorism, many members of the Israeli mil-

itary had sacrificed their lives to ensure that the Jewish state maintained its moral character. "We are fighters," he said. "Of necessity, we also kill those who come to kill us. We are not murderers."

No such words have come from Arafat. His behavior is entirely consistent with all his past actions, confirming his unchanged image as a terrorist leader.

Even before the latest killings, he had many opportunities to condemn terrorism, publicly and strongly. Each time, he failed to speak out.

For Israeli victims of terror over the years, there have never been any signs of moral anguish among the Palestinians. There have been no voices of condemnation, no judicial committees of enquiry, no delegation bringing condolences, no mass demonstrations demanding an end to the violence against innocent Jewish victims.

If Arafat and other Palestinian leaders see no need to act - or, perhaps, lack the courage to condemn the murder of Israelis - peace will remain out of reach.

Arafat's declarations on Jerusalem, his silence in the face of terror and his announcement about his intention to abrogate the agreement mark a watershed in the peace process. The government has gone as far as it can without gaining a response in kind from Arafat and the Palestinians.

Rabin and Peres have demonstrated Israel's willingness to take risks and give up land for peace. It is the PLO that has failed to meet the challenge of peace. Under these circumstances, and in the absence of a real partner, no government will be able to make further concessions or give up more land.

Arafat has frozen the peace process. Or more accurately, he has demonstrated that, on the Palestinian side, the process has yet to begin.

The writer is a member of the BESA Center for Strategic Studies at Bar-Ilan University.

## Press payoff

JAMES K. GLASSMAN

ONE of the biggest Big Money games in Washington is played by journalists who give speeches to trade associations and corporations and get paid \$2,000 or \$5,000 or even \$30,000 a pop.

At a time when many of these same journalists are holding business and government figures to increasingly strict ethical standards, they're earning far more money from news sources in an hour than they earn from their own employers in a week.

According to a cover story in the May issue of American Journalism Review, Sam Donaldson of ABC News is said to get \$30,000 for a speech and Anna Quindlen of the New York Times \$15,000.

In his book Media Circus, Washington Post media critic Howard Kurtz reports that The Post's David S. Broder makes as much as \$7,500 and William Safire of the New York Times makes \$20,000.

It's not unusual for journalists to take money from groups they cover. With health-care reform a hot topic for almost everyone in the press, Cokie Roberts of ABC News gave a speech to the Group Health Association of America

### Talk isn't cheap - neither is journalistic credibility

for a reported \$20,000, and CBS's Lesley Stahl received \$10,000 to \$20,000 from the insurance giant Cigna Corp., according to Jim Warren, media critic and Washington bureau chief of the Chicago Tribune.

The problem, of course, is that some of these groups may expect more for their money than a speech. They may be looking for better treatment in an upcoming news story or special access.

One consultant, who frequently represents business interests in dealings with the press, told me that giving speech money to journalists is like giving PAC money to members of Congress: "It does buy a relationship. It determines whose calls will be returned." The difference is that PAC money is divulged in public filings.

What makes Alicia Shepard's American Journalism Review article so disturbing is that many moonlighting journalists don't seem to give the ethical issues raised by their lucrative speaking engagements a second thought.

They even claim their own right of privacy when asked to disclose who pays them and how much.

Donaldson refused to confirm his fee for a speech to a consortium of insurance organizations last year. PBS's Robert MacNeil called his fee "a private matter." And ABC's Catherine Crier said, "I don't need to discuss that."

CONTRAST THESE attitudes with what's happening in business, where more and more corporations are setting up ethics offices and enforcing strict codes-of-interest codes.

And Congress, which banned speaking fees entirely a few years ago, recently voted to prohibit even small gifts and lunches.

But journalism, which has no strong professional organization to set standards, seems to be moving in the opposite direction. Even the simple disclosure of speaking fees is evidently more than most reporters and columnists can bear.

At the very least, newspapers and magazines should print periodic lists of employees and their sources of outside income. Let readers decide if a \$5,000 fee from an oil industry is clouding a reporter's judgment.

Some news organizations are tightening their internal rules. The Washington Post won't allow employees to accept money from organizations they cover or from groups that try to influence legislation.

What about me? As editor of Roll Call, a Capitol Hill newspaper, I occasionally made speeches in the \$2,000 range. Feeling uneasy, I changed my policy: I took the money, then donated it to charity. After a year, I just stopped giving speeches for money.

Getting off the dole might improve journalism's credibility. A recent Gallup Poll found only 22 percent of Americans rate the honesty and ethical standards of newspaper reporters "very high" or "high" - down from 30 percent in 1981.

Pharmacists have a 65 percent rating, and funeral directors 34 percent. But insurance salesmen score just 10 percent. No wonder they paid Sam Donaldson that \$30,000.

The writer comments regularly on financial affairs for The Washington Post.

(Washington Post)



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## Don't Jump!

### The Fear Is Old, The Economy New

By THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

WASHINGTON  
THERE is something perverse about reading the business news these days. Every month the Labor Department comes out with a new set of statistics about how unemployment is down and thousands of jobs are being created. But these stories always contain the same caveat, like the warning on a pack of cigarettes, that this news is bad for the health of the economy. The stories always go on to say that these great employment statistics triggered panic among Wall Street investors and led to a sell off of stocks and bonds.

Hey, what happened to the good old days, when movies were a quarter, Coke was 5 cents a bottle and people on Wall Street jumped out of windows because the economy was crashing, not booming?

Of course there has always been a link between unemployment numbers and inflation expectations. The more people are working, the more they have the money to pay for things; the more consumer demand outstrips factory capacity, the more prices shoot up, and the more prices shoot up the more the value of bonds, with their fixed interest rates, erodes.

But what has been so frustrating about the market reactions in recent months is that despite the surging economy, inflation has not been rising. It has remained flat, at around 3

percent, and yet Wall Street, certain that the shadow it sees is the ghost of higher inflation come to haunt the trading floors, has been clamoring to the Federal Reserve for higher rates. "Hit me again!" is the chant from the bond market, and last week the Fed did just that — hiking interest rates for the fourth time in four months in an effort to persuade bond holders that growth would not get out of control, inflation would not get out of the box and the value of their fixed-rate bonds would not be eroded.

But what is implicit in such moves is the following assumption: that America has decided that in the trade-off between job growth and inflation growth, between putting people back to work and putting up prices a little, jobs are less important. Higher mortgage rates and more unemployment be damned. But this has left a lot of people asking: "Who decided that?" "Was there a vote I missed?" "Why should we be held hostage by the bond market?"

Actually, there was a vote. It was last taken in 1946, and jobs won and inflation lost. Just as the nation emerged from World War II, flush with full employment, people realized that the Government, by its own actions, could control the economy through spending to engineer jobs for all. People said if the Government has the power to do that, it should commit itself to doing it, and so the Congress passed The Employment Act of 1946 (reaffirmed in 1978), guaranteeing full employment. But that proved to be the high-water mark for the jobs-over-inflation sentiment, because since the late 1970's the mood has steadily shifted.

Why? Today, it is not only the J. P. Morgans of Wall Street who worry about inflation. So do the record numbers of Main Street Americans who are invested in the bond and stock markets through their pension funds or mutual funds. Whether they wear blue or white collars, their stake in the markets has made them much more sympathetic to the priority of fighting inflation. More people expect that a tight-money policy will safeguard their investments.

Also, debt itself is handled somewhat differently now. A generation ago, inflation was almost always a boon to debtors, since it let them pay off loans in cheaper and cheaper dollars. But lenders increasingly began to link some mortgages and other loans to inflation rates by making them adjustable. Now inflation can make some debts more expensive.

Another factor reinforcing today's inflation-fighting-uber-Alles psychology is the large deficits run up during the 1980's. Those deficits have robbed the Federal Government of any fiscal policy to promote job growth and control inflation and counteract the power of Wall Street to keep interest

Continued on page 4



Nancy Carpenter



Jacqueline Kennedy gave a televised tour of the White House in 1962 after completion of her major restoration project.

### The World Through Her Eyes

By GRACE GLUECK

EVERYONE knew that Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis had taste. It pervaded her public activities, from her insistence on authenticity in refurbishing the White House to her choice of couture clothes that exactly suited her to her work editing books for Doubleday with a meticulous regard for quality.

What is less obvious, however, is that for her, taste was a mission. Like any evangelist, she wanted to convey her beliefs to the world

around her, to pass on her ideas of what was beautiful, what was appropriate, what was right. And in so doing, she had a whim of iron. She also had a dislike for sham and pretense. Even at the height of her fame she walked around New York City without disguising herself, and for all her endowments, she appeared modest, even though some credited her with a love of attention. "She rarely spoke about herself," said Marly Rusoff, an associate publisher and vice president of Doubleday, who worked with Mrs. Onassis. "She was always interest-

Continued on page 2

### Foreign Policy: Florida Has One

By LARRY ROHTER

MIAMI  
TO the dismay of Florida's 14 million residents, the American system of government does not give states a formal role in determining foreign policy. But with Haiti descending deeper into chaos and Cuba's future more in doubt than ever, Gov. Lawton Chiles and other state officials are insisting that they will not sit by and merely watch as another administration in Washington stumbles in the Caribbean and then expects Florida to pay the price of its failure.

So Florida in recent years has tried to have its own foreign policy — including the sorts of panels and policy works usually more characteristic of a sovereign nation. Even before the current Haiti crisis (last night a tighter United Nations embargo was scheduled to take effect in the effort to restore democracy there), Florida's foreign policy objectives were essentially twofold: encourage the flow of foreign trade and investment and limit the flow of illegal immigrants and political refugees. Constitutional impediments notwithstanding, Mr. Chiles has had some success in reminding the Federal Government that it can ill afford to ignore Florida's interests and concerns. Just last month he filed a lawsuit in which he argued that since foreign affairs are a Federal responsibility, so is the care of the immigrants who flock here as a result of Washington's decisions.

Florida, of course, is hardly the only state that has been forced to develop a foreign policy. With Texas and California in the lead, the Southwestern states meet regularly with their counterparts on the Mexican side of the border to discuss problems, bypassing both Washington and Mexico City. Out of practical necessity, cities along both the Mexican and Canadian border have also forged ties with their neighbors. And then there is the case of New York City when Edward I. Koch was Mayor and seemed to have an opinion on



Associated Press

Boat builders in Leogane, Haiti, a departure point for Haitian refugees.

every issue from the Middle East to China.

But Florida is a singular case, if only because of its location. Miami, for example, lies closer to 16 Latin American and Caribbean capitals than to Washington, D.C. So while some other border states have the luxury of focusing on Mexico or Canada, Florida must cope with the consequences of serving as the main port of entry for some 30 countries.

"Today's international problems become Florida's problems tomorrow," said Mark B. Rosenberg, the departing director of the Latin American and Caribbean Center at Florida International University here. "Our geography gives us a proximity and immediacy to foreign affairs that we cannot escape."

At the moment, the most pressing issue for the state is obviously Haiti. Having absorbed successive waves of Cuban, Haitian and Nicaraguan refugees during the 1980's, each in the amount of 100,000 or more, the state is eager to avoid yet another influx. As a result, both of Florida's senators, Bob Graham, a Democrat, and Connie Mack, a Republican, favor military intervention in Haiti.

"It's the only option left that will send the message to the military there," Mark Mills, an aide to Mr. Mack, said. "Tighter sanctions will just increase the number of Haitians who attempt to make it to Florida." In comments

Continued on page 3

#### Hype on Hold

Now that the abortion pill is on its way, advocates are lowering expectations.

By Katharine Q. Seelye

4

#### The China Trade

In seeking more attention for human rights, there are ways to lift up the rock without dropping it on the feet.

By Nicholas D. Kristof

3

#### No Baseball

The U.S. once occupied Haiti for 19 years. But it's hard to tell.

By Elaine Sciolino

3





# The Nation

## The World Through Her Eyes

Continued from page 1

ed in other people. With authors, she had curiosity, interest and a deeply nurturing quality. She saw herself not as a person who had a vision but as someone who experienced, admired, enjoyed."

To be sure, there are those who felt she had a selective attention span, fixing on who or what interested her at the moment. Louis Auchincloss, a cousin by marriage, once said: "You feel as though you're the only person she's interested in or cares about. Then, when she turns to talk to someone else, it's as though you've dropped off the planet."

Mrs. Onassis often succeeded at imposing her standards of quality on others. Having decided that the White House should be a period mansion of the 18th and 19th centuries, a showcase for American art and history, she formed a fine arts committee that wangled contributions of cash, paintings and furniture. "She made the whole country aware that the White House is a legacy, a historic residence that needs to be taken care of," said Clement Conger, retired curator of the White House and of the State Department's diplomatic rooms. In the 1970's, her interest in historic architecture led her to help mount a campaign to prevent an office tower being built above Grand Central Terminal in New York City, and to enlist in other preservationist causes. Her intervention is credited as a powerful factor in keeping the terminal's integrity.

She also used her position as First Lady to make Americans more aware of the arts. When she

brought a French chef to the White House, and invited noted musicians to perform, there was rejoicing that civilization had taken a turn for the better in Washington. Yet she was only doing what came naturally. Encouraged by her wealthy family, she had cultural interests from childhood, when she illustrated her own verses and stories.

The same year she graduated from college, she won Vogue's Prix de Rome, a contest that required sketching and writing as well as a flair for fashion. For her essay, "People I Wish I Had Known," her choices were the ballet impresario Diaghilev and the writers Oscar Wilde and Charles Baudelaire.

### For Art, Not Artifice

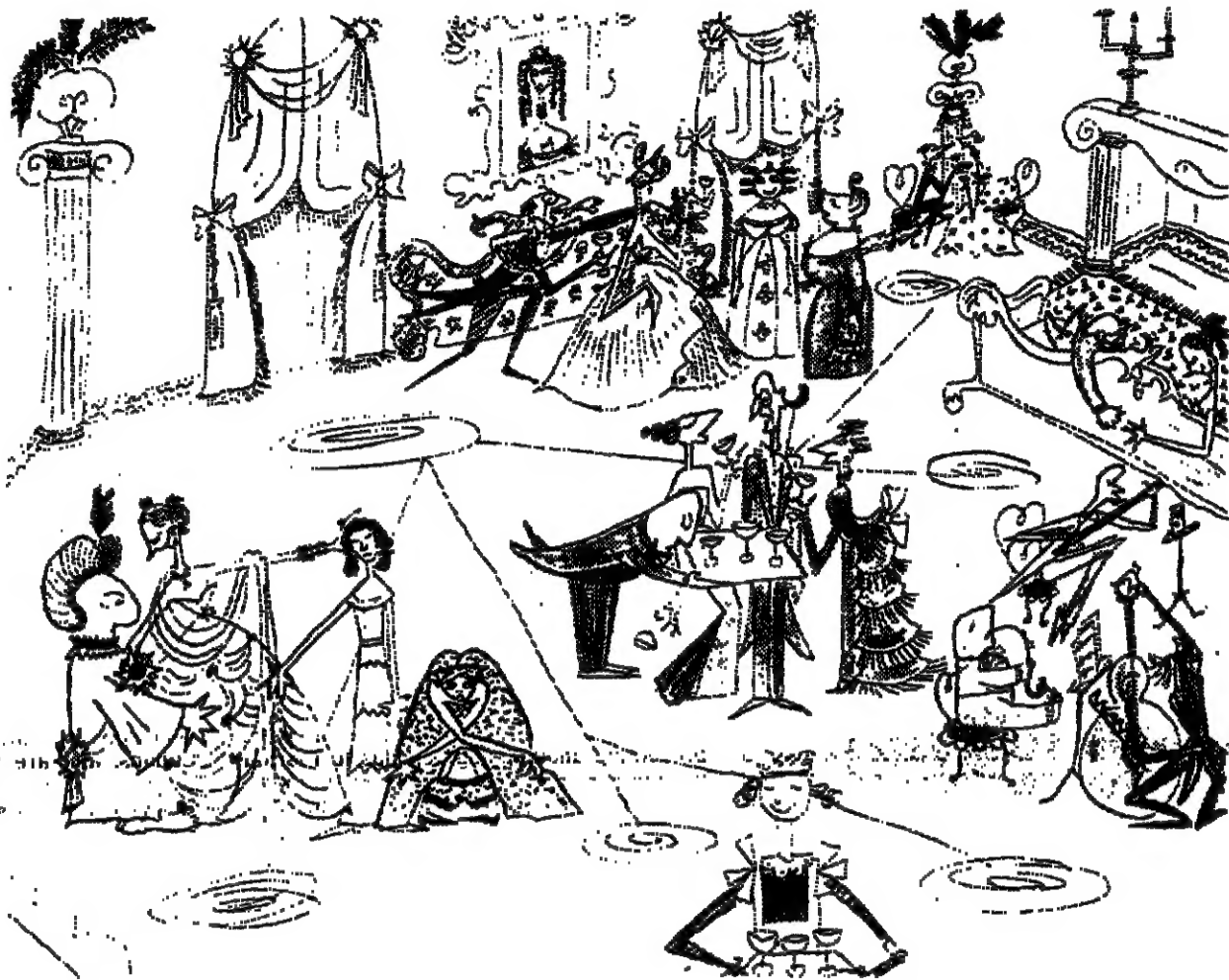
She kept up a lifelong interest in art, becoming an amateur painter herself, in a style that has been characterized as "cultivated semi-primitive." She also had, but seldom used, a lively talent for cartooning, as seen in "One Special Summer," an amusing book written by her and her sister, Lee, about a trip they took to Europe as young women in 1951. As an art collector, however, Mrs. Onassis's tastes were on the conservative side and shied from the modern. A Francophile, she preferred French painting and master drawings, and she had an informal collection of animal drawings from the 17th century to the present. Perhaps her family background, in which heritage was emphasized, made her more receptive to older forms of art and furnishings.

But in developing book projects for Doubleday, where she held the title of senior editor until her death, Mrs. Onassis's interests were wide ranging. She worked on 10 or 12 books a year, in the arts and other fields, with authors as diverse as the television commentator Bill Moyers and the dancer Judith Jamison, and on subject matter that ran from Indian court painting to the civil rights movement. At Doubleday, colleagues praised her for the depth of her commitment to her books and authors.

"She had a taste that made you strive to keep up," said Peter Kruzan, Doubleday's art director, who worked with Mrs. Onassis for five years. "The product had to be absolutely correct. She was always tuned in to the overall visual impact. She had a classical point of view, but it was always couched in terms of the new and different." It could be a stimulating experience to accompany Mrs. Onassis on "field trips" to museums and galleries, Mr. Kruzan recalled.

What's little known about Mrs. Onassis is her playful, sometimes sardonic sense of humor, rarely revealed in public. In the book "One Special Summer," first published in 1974, Lee Radziwill describes an incident in 1963 when she and Jackie, then First Lady, were visiting Morocco as guests of the king. As they were being entertained by women of the king's harem, she recounts, Jackie, proclaiming Lee's "lovely voice," forced her to sing "In an Old Dutch Garden Where the Tulips Grow." "It was one moment of Jackie's humor I didn't share," wrote Mrs. Radziwill.

In 1951, Jacqueline Bouvier, and her sister, Lee, spent the summer in Europe, and chronicled their adventures in a book, "One Special Summer," with drawings by Jacqueline and most of the text by Lee. It was rediscovered and published by Delacorte Press in 1974. The illustration at right, drawn by Jacqueline, depicts a Paris chamber music concert attended, Lee wrote, by a horde of ambassadors, dukes, counts and princes.



1974 by Lee Bouvier Radziwill and Jacqueline Bouvier Onassis. Delacorte Press (3)

We came in and Mrs Duke flew up to us and asked us how we liked Madrid and if she could get us any cigarettes or boys to take us out or lend us any money. We said no thank you and were introduced to Senator Wiley. He grabbed Lee's hand and kissed it loudly saying "How'm I doin'- real Spanish huh?" I was left with a Spanish newspaperman whose hair looked as if he had just finished conducting Berlioz. He told me he was working on a book about Robert F. Lee called "Mia Virginia" and had just finished a series of articles on Women in love and if I came to his office that night he would show them to me. I turned around to grab a "salted nut" and heard Lee saying "But Senator Wiley I just don't see how you learn anything when you go so fast."

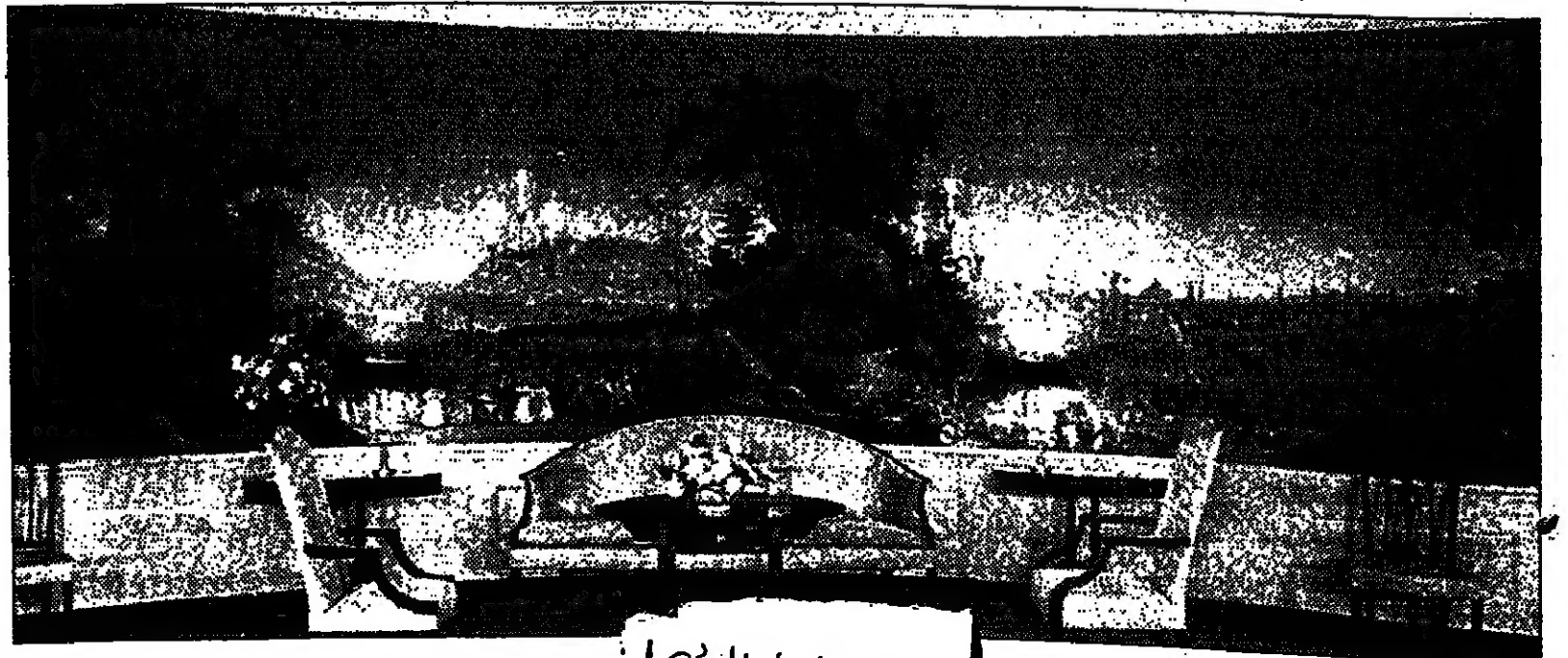
For the sisters' book, Jacqueline created a composite photograph, at right, of herself as 'Charlemagne's illegitimate daughter.' At left, Jacqueline's description of a dinner party in Madrid.



At right, two of the books Jacqueline Onassis edited while at Doubleday. Below, the wallpaper in the Oval Room of the White House was designed by Jean Zuber in 1834. As First Lady, she found it on a wall in Maryland, had it removed and rehung at a cost of \$12,500. The wallpaper shows scenes of Boston, New York and Niagara Falls.



Mrs. Onassis, along with Philip Johnson, Bess Myerson and Representative Edward I. Koch, launched a campaign in 1975 to save Grand Central Station and preserve its landmark status.



The fashion designer, Oleg Cassini, drew this outfit for First Lady Jacqueline Kennedy to wear during a state visit to France. Many of the clothes she wore during that period were designed by Cassini.



## The World

# More Than One Way to Squeeze China

By NICHOLAS D. KRISTOF

CHINA'S best-known political prisoner may not be Ren Wanding, a human rights campaigner with Coke-bottle glasses and a Jeffersonian vision, or even Wei Jingsheng, whom the police last month tossed back in the jails where he had already spent more than 14 years. Instead, it may be Bill Clinton.

A year ago, the President demanded that China improve its human rights situation and warned that otherwise he would cut off the desirable tariff treatment known as "most favored nation" trade status. Now the deadline is less than two weeks away, and China has made only modest concessions. And the secret police have been extending a crackdown on democracy sympathizers and Christian organizers, so it may strain credulity for Mr. Clinton to claim his conditions have been met.

Of course, politicians strain credulity all the time, and the alternative in this case looks unattractive: a trade war with the world's fastest-growing economy. Moreover, with a struggle under way to succeed Deng Xiaoping, China's 89-year-old leader, a confrontation between China and the United States could tip the balance to the hard-liners whose campaign platform (within the Politburo) is even more repression. Talk to Chinese peasants, workers and intellectuals and on one subject you get virtual unanimity: Don't curb trade.

So Mr. Clinton is in a corner, searching for ways to pressure China without — as a Chinese saying goes — lifting up a rock only to drop it on his feet. One possible pressure point is suggested in China's own internal documents, which reflect the Communists' greatest fears.

"The United States will inevitably try to develop relations with Taiwan to pin us down," warns a recent classified briefing paper. "It is to the United States' benefit — in political, economic and security terms — to preserve the present situation in the Taiwan Strait, so that Taiwan is an independent entity for the long term."

The document reflects the one thing that the Politburo

Nicholas D. Kristof was Beijing bureau chief of The New York Times from 1988 to 1993.

ro evidently fears even more than a loss of trade benefits: a substantial warming of Taiwan-United States relations. China is set to recover Hong Kong in 1997 and Macao in 1999, and its leaders desperately want to regain, willingly or by force, the biggest prize of all: Taiwan, which Beijing regards as a renegade province. Chinese leaders worry that they will be condemned by future Chinese patriots if they allow Taiwan to become formally independent during their watch.

This gives the United States some leverage. Mr. Clinton could threaten to open the floodgates of arms sales to Taiwan, helping American exporters instead of harming them. He could allow Taiwan's President, Lee Teng-hui, a Cornell graduate, to attend class reunions

## Why use trade? The Taiwan or Tibet options might really focus Communist minds.

(Mr. Lee now is not allowed in the United States for fear of offending China). If Secretary of State Warren Christopher is snubbed again in Beijing, he could arrange to refuse in Taipei.

China's leaders might try to retaliate by punishing American exporters. But if the United States sent strong signals that such actions would lead to an invitation to the White House for Mr. Lee, China probably would back off. China was outraged, for example, when the United States announced in 1992 that it would sell F-16 fighters to Taiwan, but it never took serious retaliatory action.

Similarly, one approach to improve human rights in Tibet would be for Mr. Clinton to make clear that unless the situation improves in Lhasa, he will invite the Dalai Lama, Tibet's spiritual leader, to the White House for a formal discussion and joint press conference.

Of course, it is the threat of sanctions rather than their imposition that generally wins concessions. But

while economic threats worked well in past years, they are losing their credibility. The Chinese authorities apparently decided months ago that the Administration is bluffing when it talks about jacking up tariffs across the board, and that is one reason why Beijing has been lackadaisical about offering concessions.

In contrast with most-favored-nation status, sometimes called the nuclear weapon of international trade, improved relations with Taiwan or the Dalai Lama are a tactical weapon, easily calibrated step by step. This makes them a much more realistic threat. If Washington were to make clear that it would react to Chinese abuses of human rights by moving closer to Taiwan and the Dalai Lama, the Communists might ease up a bit on repression — just as in past years they did so to avoid a cutoff of M.F.N. when the threat seemed more credible. And economic sanctions would give the Communists a scapegoat for inflation and unemployment, while ordinary Chinese care little about Taiwan and Tibet.

There are some intermediate steps that Mr. Clinton is believed to be considering, but with most there is less than meets the eye. One is to extend low tariffs for most Chinese exports, while raising them for products from the Chinese Army or state-owned factories. The problem here is that army-owned companies are involved in all kinds of businesses, from making clocks to selling blood, and it can be difficult to determine whether a company is army-owned or even state-owned.

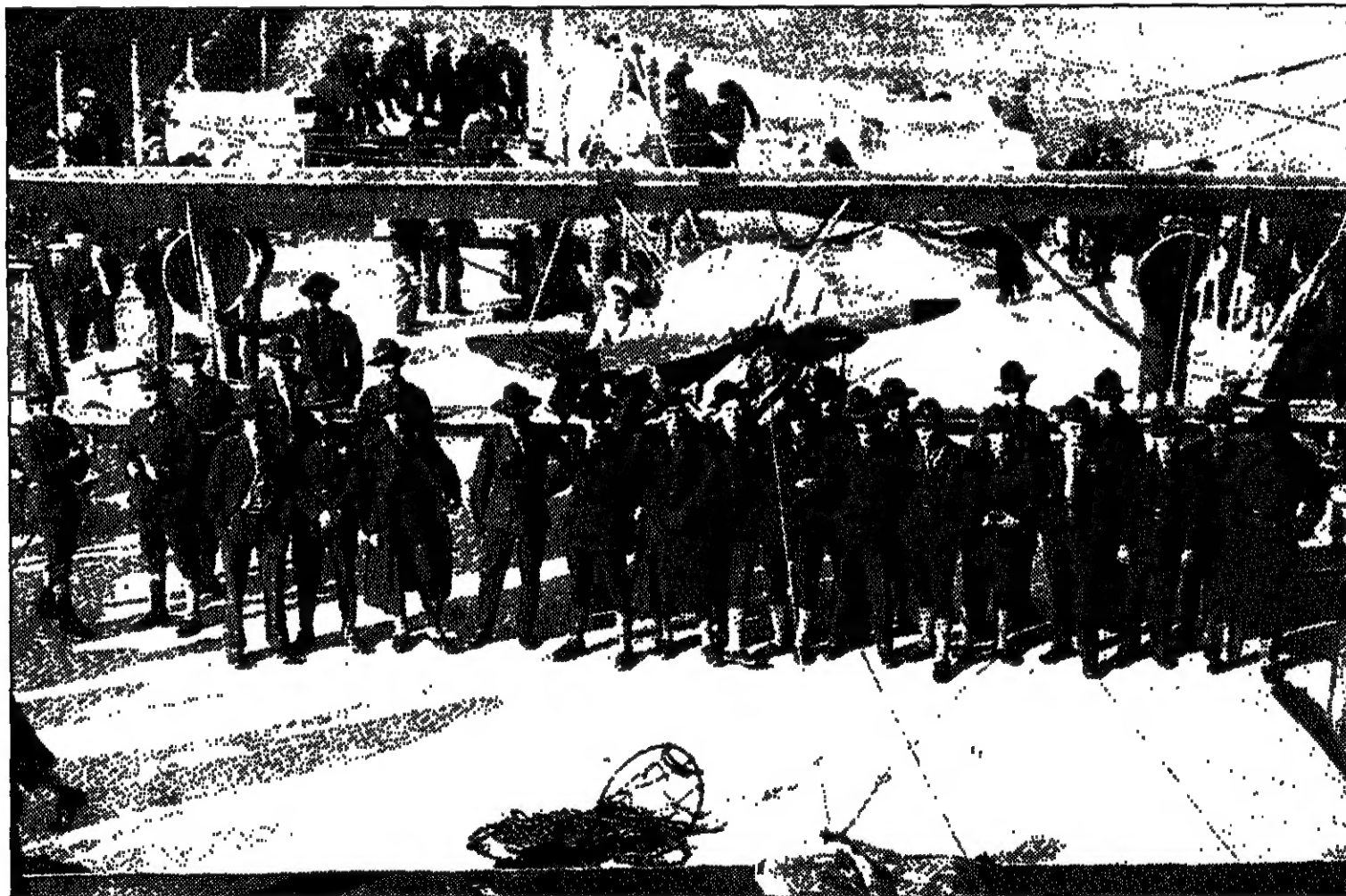
American officials have also been asking executives whether they would be willing to accept a code of conduct for American companies in China. Such a code would be modeled on the Sullivan Principles once applied to American companies in South Africa, but the situations are not parallel: In South Africa, racial discrimination was a private as well as Governmental affair, while in China repression comes from the Government alone in areas over which foreign companies have little influence.

Mr. Clinton may also call for a bilateral commission on human rights, an idea under consideration for several years. The problem is that while China might be willing to discuss human rights, it is much less willing to improve them. That is a reminder that American efforts, no matter what they are, probably can achieve only marginal improvements in China's human rights.



Wang Dan, jailed for nearly four years after the Tiananmen Square demonstrations, has been detained, briefly, on two recent occasions.

## Haiti? Oh, We've Been There



American troops sailing to Port-au-Prince, Haiti, aboard the U.S.S. Wright in 1929 during the United States' 19-year occupation.

By ELAINE SCIOLINO

WASHINGTON President Clinton spelled out conditions last week under which the United States might lead an invasion of Haiti. But if the Marines are sent in, it wouldn't be the first time. The longest occupation in American history was in Haiti, and the history has resonance today.

The catalyst for the invasion in July 1915 was a gruesome event, the slaying of Vilbrun Guillaume Sam, Haiti's seventh President in seven years. After a frenzied mob paraded pieces of his body through the streets of Port-au-Prince, Woodrow Wilson dispatched 330 Marines and sailors to the capital.

The Americans came with the stated aims of protecting United States interests and restoring order, but they wound up running the country until they left, in 1934.

In the first five years of keeping the peace, the occupiers killed about 2,250 Haitians. They built a peasant-based gendarmerie, collected taxes, arbitrated disputes, distributed food and medicine, tried political offenders in military courts and censored the press.

When the last Marines boarded ship for home, they left behind very little — better telephone lines, a few small airfields, some agricultural and vocational schools, a stronger currency and an American-trained army. Most of the American-built roads did not survive, because almost all were unpaved.

Three years ago, there was some talk of a second invasion when the military ousted the elected President, Jean-Bertrand Aristide. "This coup must not, and will not, succeed," Secretary of State James A. Baker 3d vowed. But instead, Father Aristide settled in as Washington's most celebrated exile.

Now there is new talk of intervention as Haiti's military rulers pursue a campaign of terror and repression against Father Aristide's supporters, as an international trade embargo is stiffened and as Americans face the prospect of a new flood of refugees.

Opponents of a second American invasion

## The last time the Marines landed, they stayed for 19 years.

cite the first one as ample reason for not going in again. "We were there, as you know, for 19 years, and it still strikes me that it's the only place in the Caribbean that doesn't play baseball," Lawrence A. Pezzullo, who was recently dismissed as the Administration's special envoy to Haiti, said in Washington last November. "Every place else we left something behind. In Haiti, we left nothing."

Advocates of an invasion insist that the legacy of the occupation obliges the United States to repeat it. "The United States did leave something behind — the Haitian military forces — which play a key role in repression," said Ian Martin, who was the human rights director of a mission sent to Haiti by the United Nations and the Organization of American States. That, he said, is "why it is historically appropriate to undo the major consequence of the occupation."

### What Are the Goals?

Administration officials say that taking over Haiti would be far easier than deciding what to do with it. This recalls questions about the confused aims of the first occupation that were posed in a 1971 book by Robert I. Rotberg: "Was it intended merely to bring order to a land wracked by anarchy? Or were there more long-run goals? Did the Americans intend to nurture Haiti economically until it could reach the point of what can be called developmental takeoff? Or was it more important to open Haiti to American investors? Did the Americans hope to remake the political structure of Haiti? Were they making Haiti safe for democracy?"

Pentagon planners assume that an occupation force would have to stay at least through the rest of Father Aristide's term, which ends in December 1995. And however long the troops remained, the United States, under the umbrella of an international force, would probably have to do something about organizing a functioning Parliament and rebuilding a court system. If Haiti's 7,000-man Army and police forces are as corrupt and as disdainful of Father Aristide as some senior Administration officials believe, that could mean the creation of an entirely new Army and police. The occupiers would also feel obliged to relieve Haiti's desperate poverty — a goal that has perpetually eluded reformers.

A major concern of Pentagon planners and intelligence officials is that until a new Army and police force were formed, Haitians might avenge the killings of their families and friends, and the occupiers might have to turn against civilians to keep the peace. More than any other event, it was a massacre at Les Cayes, on Haiti's southwest coast, in December of 1929 that stirred global criticism of the United States and hastened the collapse of the first occupation. Marines fired on a crowd of 1,500 protesters armed with rocks, machetes and clubs, killing 12 and wounding 23. The new President, Herbert Hoover, said he wanted out "bag and baggage," but it still took five years — and Hoover's replacement by Franklin D. Roosevelt — before the United States left.

The wild card in any new invasion plan is Father Aristide himself. When he ran for President, he regularly saluted the crowds with the name of Charlemagne Peralte, an army officer who resigned to lead the guerrilla fight against the first occupation. The Marines eventually captured and killed him, photographing his body propped against a door with a crucifix and a Haitian flag as a lesson to other revolutionaries. It makes some officials in Washington wonder whether Father Aristide would turn on his own liberators after riding back into power on their wings.

## A Foreign Policy: Florida's Got One

Continued from page 1

sure to please Florida's Congressional delegation, Mr. Clinton last week listed his reasons for considering military force, including preventing another huge exodus to Florida. "It's in our backyard," he said of Haiti.

Mr. Chiles, a Democrat who is running for re-election, says the Clinton Administration over all has been "more sympathetic" to Florida's concerns than were its Republican predecessors. But he also acknowledged that Haiti policy is "based on a number of factors that are competing, and Florida is only one part of them." Though Florida has 25 electoral votes that Mr. Clinton would dearly like to win in a campaign for re-election (having lost them narrowly in 1992), the President is also, as Mr. Chiles pointed out, "under attack by certain members of the Congressional Black Caucus," who also wield considerable clout and are pushing for at least a more humanitarian stance toward Haitian refugees.

The worsening situation in Haiti, however, is by no means the main foreign policy headache of state officials. President Clinton's policy turnabout this month, ending the forced repatriation of Haitian refugees intercepted on the high seas, did not set off alarm bells here, in large part because the move was seen as essentially cosmetic rather than substantive, intended to end the fast of the lobbyist Randall Robinson. Haitian boat people were already landing as far north as Fort Pierce, more than 100 miles north of Miami, and are expected to continue doing so, but in a trickle rather than a flood.

It is instead the prospect of tumultuous change in Cuba that appears to haunt policymakers in the state. "In the long run, the Cubans have much more potential for getting here than Haitians," said Ambler Moss, a former American Ambassador to Panama who is head of the North-South Center at the University of Miami. "We're not talking fragile wooden boats, but 747's" and perhaps even flotillas of Cuban-Americans rushing over to Havana to bring back relatives should the Communist regime of Fidel Castro fall. "What is the Coast Guard going to do, fire on American citizens trying to rescue their families?" Dr. Rosenberg asked.

The anxiety is also fed by the conviction that the White House, already entangled in one unwanted crisis in the Caribbean, has avoided dealing with, or even planning for, the end of the Castro regime. Mr. Chiles has responded by reviving the Florida Commission on a Free Cuba, to examine the impact on the state of a new government in Havana, and revitalizing the Florida International Affairs Commission, which advises him on

commercial and political ties with the world. The Dade County Office of Emergency Management and Greater Miami Chamber of Commerce have drawn up their own contingency plans for the arrival of 250,000 or more Cubans, and are working closely with the state government in Tallahassee.

"We know that sooner or later, something is going to happen in Cuba, and we are trying to prepare ourselves as much as we can," Mr. Chiles said. The Governor, who served in the United States Senate for 18 years before being elected to the Statehouse in 1990, added: "I've talked to the President about Cuba, but I have not tried to persuade him of what his policy toward Cuba should be. I'm not in that business anymore."

Politically, Mr. Clinton has little to gain by

## With Haiti and Cuba looming, the state pre-emptively Washington.

linking with Cuba policy. During the 1992 campaign, he made some inroads in the Cuban-American vote, and picked up many large donations from wealthy Cuban exiles, after pledging his support of a tightened embargo of Cuba. Haitians, in contrast, are not yet a major voting bloc in the state and must rely on purely moral arguments.

Paradoxically, Florida can take some consolation in the knowledge that its links with Latin America offer opportunities even when stability is absent from the region. "Here in Florida, we have been living off capital flight and political exiles for decades," said Diego Asencio, a former senior American diplomat and ex-chairman of the Florida International Affairs Commission. "We have a lot of wealthy migrants, but those are not the type of immigrants that people complain about."

Nevertheless, Florida prefers a state of political calm in which economic growth can flourish. The state lobbied hard to win the hemispheric summit, in which 30 heads of state will gather here late this year, and hopes to use the gathering as a platform to win Washington over to the idea of a Western Hemisphere Free Trade Association. Even if Haiti and Cuba fade as issues, further initiatives in international affairs are likely. "Basically," Dr. Rosenberg said, "we've discovered that foreign policy is too important to be left to the Federal Government."



Nicaraguan refugees awaited asylum in 1989 at a detention center in Miami.

هكذا من الأصل



# Ideas & Trends

## Enter RU-486, Exit Hype

By KATHARINE Q. SEELYE

**I**n the early 1980's, when the French abortion pill RU-486 appeared on the horizon, it was hailed as having the potential to change the landscape of women's reproductive health care. Now, with its arrival in the United States expected by 1996, the optimism is tempered, and the pill seems destined to alter the landscape in ways not anticipated.

Although advocates are delighted that women will have an alternative to surgical abortion, euphoria has yielded to caution.

"Not every woman wants it," says Alexander C. Sanger, president of Planned Parenthood of New York City and grandson of Margaret Sanger, the birth-control pioneer. "Most young women don't want the pain and don't want to be awake."

In France, where women have been able to choose between RU-486 and surgical abortion since 1989, only one-third have opted for the pill. Mr. Sanger predicts that in the United States, fewer than one-third will go that route.

The popular impression of RU-486 as a one-step, hassle-free procedure is wrong. It produces bleeding and cramping. Used by itself, it works only about two-thirds of the time, so a second pill, a prostaglandin to increase uterine contractions, has to be taken about 48

because they fear the risks of surgery or of being anesthetized. Many think the pill offers them privacy and some control over their bodies. Some pill advocates think more doctors will start performing abortions if they can do them medically rather than surgically.

The number of obstetrician-gynecologists in the United States who perform abortions has fallen over the last two decades. A 1992 survey of 1,500 obstetrician-gynecologists in California found that 22 percent of those who do not perform surgical abortions would prescribe RU-486 if it were available. But because of the potential for complications, particularly if the woman doesn't return for visits, some doctors expressed worry that they might have to train to perform surgical abortions as well.

"From a doctor's point of view, providing pills is going to be much more acceptable than the whole thing about going to a clinic or fighting with hospital trustees," says Dr. Carolyn Westoff, a gynecologist and medical director of the Family Planning Clinics at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. She says she does not perform abortions because she cannot afford the \$81,000 malpractice premiums.

Doctors in rural areas may also be inclined to administer the pills to spare their patients from having to travel great distances for a surgical abortion. Only 17 percent of all counties in the country have an abortion provider, be it a clinic, hospital or doctor.

Some health experts say midwives and nurse practitioners should be able to prescribe abortions once RU-486 is available. "Given the fact that we're training midwives and nurse practitioners to do childbirth, which is a far more complicated procedure, why can't we train them to do abortions?" asks Janice Raymond, a professor of women's studies and medical ethics at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

Some advocates of RU-486 say the drug will weaken the abortion-protest movement. Mr. Sanger suggests that RU-486 will be used so frequently and discreetly in so many private offices that abortion opponents will not be able to stage their protests effectively.

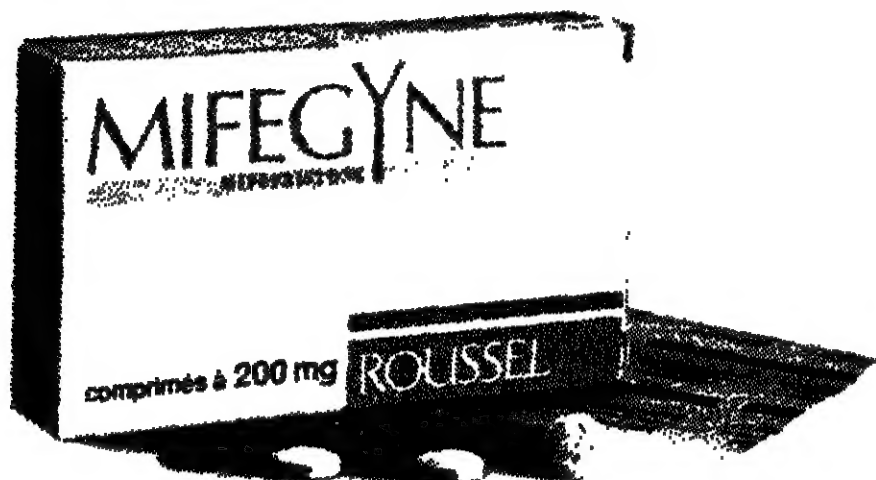
Others disagree. Marcy Wilder, legal director of the National Abortion and Reproductive Rights Action League, says that while it may be harder to focus on private physician's offices, the opponents "have shown that they will stop at nothing."

Congress recently restricted one of the movement's most visible — and effective — tactics, the blockading of abortion clinics. At the same time, the Supreme Court appears more inclined to keep abortion legal.

It was sustained political pressure from the Clinton Administration that led to last week's extraordinary announcement by Roussel Uclaf, the maker of RU-486, that it was handing over the pill's patent and technology, free of charge, to the New York-based Population Council, a nonprofit organization specializing in contraceptive research.

But one leading expert on RU-486, Dr. David Grimes, warns that it is not a panacea. Dr. Grimes, chief of obstetrics and gynecology at San Francisco General Hospital, acknowledges that the trials already suggest that RU-486 has fewer adverse side-effects than birth control pills, which are sometimes used as morning-after pills but are not marketed in this country as such. But he cautions that "RU-486 has been the recipient of an awful lot of hype."

"Both sides make the same error in regarding it as an icon," says Dr. Grimes, who is conducting the California study. "It's not an icon. It's a drug."



A package of RU-486 pills from the French drug company Roussel Uclaf.

hours later. The second pill induces contractions and expulsion of the embryo, usually within four hours.

The pill has been used by more than 150,000 women in Europe, and doctors are unaware of any long-term side effects. But in about 5 percent of cases, a standard suction abortion has to be performed anyway. Even when RU-486 works as intended, the process requires three or four visits to a doctor's office.

"It's not simple, and that's why women are given pain killers," says Sandra Waldman of the Population Council, the New York-based contraceptive research organization that will conduct clinical trials in a dozen cities with RU-486 this fall.

The pill is not recommended for women younger than 18 or older than 35 or for smokers or those with heart problems or asthma. It must be taken within 49 days, or at most 63 days, of the beginning of the last menstrual period, meaning that it can be used only in the earliest stages of pregnancy, before some women might even know they are pregnant.

Indeed, it is possible that RU-486 will be used as a morning-after pill as well as for abortions. Already, women in California are participating in World Health Organization trials studying the doses at which RU-486 can be used to prevent pregnancy in the first place.

Reports from Europe indicate that women seeking abortions most often opt for RU-486 plus prostaglandin



## Inflation Fear Is Old, But the Economy's New

Continued from page 1

rates up. Between spending caps and the locked-in programs, there's virtually no discretionary income to play with. And so the full weight of fine-tuning the economy has fallen upon the Federal Reserve and monetary policy. But the Fed is an institution that by charter and instinct is preoccupied with safeguarding the value of the currency; investors come first, job growth comes second.

Most important, there is the experience of the 1970's, when the highest inflation since World War II, coupled with a sharp drop in productivity, combined to seriously erode the wages, job prospects and standards of living for the middle class. The 1970's "stagflation" was a traumatic moment for the postwar baby-boom generation in particular. Many of them realized then that they were not going to live as well as their parents and that conclusion, which coincided with high inflation, has colored the views of this generation ever since.

"Every generation is traumatized by its own particular economic memory," said Ron Chernow, author of "The House of Morgan." "For our parents' generation that memory was the depression and for our generation it was the inflation of the 1970's."

But the intriguing question now is this: Are the Fed and the bond-market generals fighting the last war against inflation, ignoring structural changes that have occurred over the past decade, which suggest that the economy and productivity can grow at a faster rate without setting off inflation?

### Hot Competition

In the 1950's and 1960's, for instance, the big smoke-stack industries — autos, steel — bought labor peace with big benefit packages because they were certain they could pass along the cost to consumers. At the time, these big American industries had little competition from Germany and Japan, whose war-ravaged factories were rebuilding. But in today's global marketplace, where foreign competitors loom at every price level, blithely passing along cost increases is much more difficult. "Instead of looking for ways to pass on higher costs to the consumers, companies now must emphasize ways to improve productivity, to cut overhead and to lower costs," Mr. Chernow noted.

At the same time, the global economy makes it easier for American companies, when they reach capacity limits at home, to shift production to their own

factories abroad. The basic definition of the American economy's productive capacity can no longer be limited to the geographic boundaries of the United States.

Also, Mr. Chernow said, airlines, railroads and telecommunications companies all used to be protected areas of the economy regulated by the Federal Government. No more. Deregulation of the past decade has thrown all of these industries into a competitive pit: MCI scraps for AT&T's customers and Southwest Airlines slashes prices to undercut Delta Air Lines. Today there is price competition in so many more industries that once lived by creating inflation.

Finally, technological advances are faster than

## What happened to the days when bad news had people jumping out windows?

ever, bringing down prices: a computer that cost \$2,000 one month might cost \$1,000 six months later and become a \$500 commodity item six months after that.

Still, despite this circumstantial evidence, economists say there are no hard data proving that if the Fed adopted a more relaxed monetary policy, structural changes in the economy would keep inflation from roaring back. One reason there has been no proof, though, is because no one dares let the economy go down this very path.

If the Fed learned one thing from the 1970's, it is that inflation is much harder to douse after it has really gotten going — when it requires heavy unemployment and much slower growth to cool down. It is easier to prevent inflation from taking off at the first signs of the economy heating up. It is the difference between slamming on the brakes to stop a car speeding out of control and tapping them just as the car starts to pick up speed.

The only thing that can really change the Fed and bond market's instinct for tapping on the brakes at every turn is behavioral therapy — a prolonged period in which interest rates are kept at a relatively low level and there is sustained growth without inflation. But given the Fed's historical experience, it is unlikely to opt for such an experiment anytime soon.

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## Don't Fudge on China

By the end of next week, President Clinton must decide whether China has met the modest human rights conditions he set last year for renewal of its favorable access to American markets. He should face up to the reality that these conditions have not been met and propose targeted economic sanctions to Congress. These should be designed to send a strong political message while limiting the economic damage to both sides. Some damage is inevitable, but it is a cost worth paying for principle and consistency.

Chinese leaders plead that this has been a difficult year — uncertainty over who will succeed Deng Xiaoping, problems with economic reform, inflation, new pressures for democracy, peasant and labor unrest. They ask the U.S. to suspend its human rights concerns and accept repression for the sake of stability and growth.

To indulge this request would betray American principles and credibility and encourage Chinese leaders to ignore the political and social problems that now threaten economic reform.

China's future course will be determined in Beijing, not Washington. But as China's top trading partner and most important diplomatic interlocutor, the U.S. has unmatched potential to influence Chinese decisions. Annual fights over trade privileges are a messy way to exercise this influence. But they were the only levers available to Congress when the Bush Administration responded inadequately to the Tiananmen Massacre of 1989.

The Clinton Administration tried to offer China a reasonable way out in a May 1993 executive order. But China, lulled perhaps by past American toothlessness and publicly aired divisions between U.S. economic and diplomatic officials, chose confrontation instead.

The executive order set seven conditions China had to fulfill to have its trade privileges renewed this summer. Two were absolute: stop exporting goods made by prison labor and allow free emigration for otherwise eligible dissidents. It also needed to show progress in five other areas: accounting for political prisoners, allowing Red Cross visits to

prisons, easing repression in Tibet, adhering to the International Declaration of Human Rights and ending jamming of the Voice of America.

China has released prominent dissidents, allowed others to emigrate and accepted the principle of Red Cross visits. But it has only made promises concerning prison labor and the Voice of America. And it has intensified repression in Beijing, Shanghai and Tibet and failed to demonstrate significant progress in several of the specified areas. That mixed record might have narrowly justified renewal had China not gone out of its way to show contempt for American human rights concerns. Beijing has, in effect, called the President's bluff.

Mr. Clinton now needs to retaliate by proposing selective sanctions that send the strongest political message at the lowest economic cost. Rather than revoking trade privileges across the board, he should propose higher duties on specific categories of goods — for example, those produced by companies run by China's army. Sorting out the origin of Chinese imports presents technical problems. But U.S. trade negotiators have managed to come up with selective lists before.

Whatever Mr. Clinton decides to do on China, the consequences will be huge. If he backs off in the face of Beijing's bullying, China's democrats, intellectuals and minorities will pay a high price and American credibility on issues from human rights to nuclear proliferation will be nil. If his choice of sanctions touches off a trade war, China will be unable to sustain its present rapid growth rate, while profits and jobs in a number of American export industries, notably aerospace, will be lost.

But the real significance of Mr. Clinton's choice transcends even these weighty specifics. Balanced and respectful relations between the U.S. and China are the key to future peace, prosperity and democracy throughout the dynamic East Asia region. For the last five years, at least, those relations have been anything but balanced and respectful.

The way to repair the relationship is not by fudging real differences over basic issues like prison labor, torture and religious persecution. It is by consistently following through on the reasonable policies Mr. Clinton announced a year ago.

## Time to Widen the Tony's Scope

Broadway theater is about to honor itself with Tony awards for this year's "best." Millions watching on television three weeks from tonight, or reading the winners' publicity blurbs thereafter, will be given the impression that these are the best there are. That may be — or may not.

Tony awards go only to shows in 35 big houses in or near the midtown theater district of New York City. That is a mistake. The Tony was established almost 50 years ago, when "Broadway" meant American theater. Times have changed. It is time the Tony changed, too — to include Off Broadway stages which, along with regional theater, have become consistently lively and creative.

Indeed, this year's Pulitzer Prize for drama went to Off Broadway's "Three Tall Women." So did the New York Drama Critics Circle Award. But it will not get a Tony. "Driving Miss Daisy" and "Oleanna" were not eligible either.

This year's Tony nominations for musicals expose another flaw. The rules say four shows will

be put to the 700 eligible voters. The nominating committee felt only two had Tony quality, but the committee that sponsors and administers the awards insisted on four. So there are four now, including two previously rejected.

The case for confining Tony awards to 35 designated theaters is basically economic. Broadway shows cost more to produce; their Tony ballyhoo yields higher profits. Off Broadway operates in smaller theaters, at lower ticket prices, with wage concessions from the theatrical unions and actors.

The economic discrepancy is obvious, but not insurmountable. The loser, meanwhile, is the credibility of the awards. While there are usually excellent productions on Broadway, that is not always the case, and there are often better productions that get less acclaim and television exposure off Broadway.

New York City thrives on its magnetism as America's theatrical center, on Broadway and off. The Tony's focus is too narrow.

## Mr. Babbitt Needs Mr. Clinton, Now

Bruce Babbitt became Secretary of the Interior with hopes of reversing not only 12 years of Republican indifference to the environment but also a century of federally sponsored exploitation of the public lands. He specifically wanted to get tough with loggers, ranchers and miners who, encouraged by generous subsidies, a pliant Congress and a captive bureaucracy, had been allowed to develop the West without paying fair prices or giving much thought to environmental values.

In the last year, Mr. Babbitt has suffered disappointments. His proposal to reduce subsidized logging in national parks was torpedoed by the White House during the 1993 budget battle after complaints from Western Democratic senators. Ditto his efforts to require better land management practices and to increase the low fees ranchers pay to graze livestock on 260 million acres of public property.

There have been successes — notably a compromise plan that could in time help the Everglades and a plausible scheme to save the old-growth forests of the Pacific Northwest, which awaits court approval. On the whole, however, Mr. Babbitt has traveled a rough road — undermined by a White House quick to capitulate to special interests and by a handful of Western senators who see him as a threat to an individualistic way of life that exists mainly in their own minds.

Now comes one more chance to redeem some of Mr. Babbitt's earlier hopes and perhaps give fresh momentum to other parts of the Administration's faltering environmental agenda: reform of the Mining Law of 1872. This archaic law — originally passed to encourage development in the West — allows mining companies almost unlimited rights to extract gold, copper and other minerals from Federal land and to take title to that land for a few dollars an acre. It also frees them from any royalties like those paid by companies

that extract coal, gas and oil from Federal land. Mr. Babbitt dramatized the need for mining reform at a news conference on Monday, when he signed documents transferring 1,950 acres of Federal land in Nevada to a Canadian mining company, American Barrick Resources. The company paid a mere \$9,765 for title to an estimated \$10 billion in gold that lies beneath the sagebrush.

Mr. Babbitt, of course, did not want to sign the deed. He had been ordered to by a Federal judge who had ruled that the land belonged to American Barrick under the 1872 law. The Secretary criticized neither the company nor the judge. What he did was blast the law making the transaction necessary. "[The company is] ripping off the American public fair and square," he said. "But it is a rip-off."

The House has passed a strong bill that would end this giveaway. It calls for an 8 percent royalty on hardrock minerals (still less than the 12 percent paid by oil and gas companies) and establishes new standards governing reclamation of damaged land and protecting ground and surface water quality. Part of the royalty money would also help states clean up the nation's many abandoned and poisonous mines.

The Senate, too, has passed a bill. Sponsored by the mining industry and written by Western senators, it does little to improve on the 1872 law. The two competing bills are now headed for a Senate-House conference. On every point, the House version is vastly preferable. But mining reform is no sure thing; it needs help from Bill Clinton.

Time and again, the White House has refused to spend political capital when Mr. Babbitt could reasonably have expected support. Mr. Clinton cannot afford to abandon him this time. Defeat on a matter as clear-cut as this one would only make it more difficult to prevail on more complex issues down the road.

## Shouldn't the Fed Act in the Public Interest?

To the Editor:

In "The Fed Goes Ghostbusting" (Op-Ed, May 6), Lester Thurow makes a formidable critique of the Federal Reserve and the premature fear of inflation that led it to a three-fold raise of interest rates. Real wages have declined, productivity has risen, prices are competitively geared against an inflation spiral, United States companies are running nowhere close to their production limits; the economy is not overheating.

Yet, he notes, "the Fed is intent on killing a very weak recovery that has yet to include most Americans" by hiking credit costs. Bond traders and investors sold off in haste, seeking protection against a Fed policy that aims for zero inflation, when there is no sign of price escalation in sight. On the day of the market sell-off, unemployment in New York mounted to 8.2 percent for March, oil prices fell to a healthy low, and purchasing power (in real terms) continued its historic downward trend. The immediate cause of the flight of the traders was the new unemployment figures: the rate went from 6.5 to 6.4 percent, largely because low rates of hiring in a long, hard winter were at last corrected. In short, there were 100,000 jobs more than expected. But this was in a labor force of 120 million, which excluded nearly 12 percent of black and Hispanic job seekers.

Is it not a function of government, even in a business-minded society, to protect underprivileged citizens against market excesses? We look to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Food and Drug Administration to protect us, to

the Securities and Exchange Commission and the courts to curb abuses of market power.

Should the Federal Reserve not put the defense of national interests ahead of its concerns for the speculative anxieties of bank funds and bond traders?

WALTER GOLDSTEIN

Professor of Public Policy  
Rockefeller College, SUNY  
Albany, May 9, 1994

### No Time for Stalling

To the Editor:

As a mutual fund investor, I was pleased with "The Fed Goes Ghostbusting" by Lester Thurow (Op-Ed, May 6). He points out the lack of any inflation signs and recommends that the Federal Reserve Board should stop raising interest rates. But his arguments seem to have little effect.

A May 10 Business Day headline reads "Stocks Fall Over Fears of Inflation." The Dow Jones did indeed fall 40.46 points, but "Stocks Fall Over Fear of Another Fed Rate Hike" would be more accurate.

The main reason I closed a number of 2.38 percent money market accounts and certificates of deposit last summer and went into a mutual fund was my feeling that the new Administration's policies, like reducing the national debt and working for better and less costly health care, should insure a sounder national economy. It looked as if this was indeed happening, and by early February I was running ahead by 7 percent, not bad for seven months.

At this point the Fed leaked a rumor that it was thinking of jacking up

the interest rate. This started a slide in the Dow Jones and soon afterward the Fed did raise the rate, which further depressed the market. This was followed by two more leaks and raises until my account is now so low that I am 1 1/2 percent below my original investment.

As for looming inflation, I'm buying gasoline for 99.8 cents, the lowest in years. If I need a new second car I have a choice of several under 10K with major technical and esthetic improvements over past models. Medicare insurance checks, which used to take months to process, are coming back almost by return mail, and my American Association of Retired Persons supplemental insurance carrier is passing a small dividend.

Supermarkets are competing with one another to offer bargain food specials. Several new ethnic restaurants have opened in our vicinity, with excellent dishes at affordable prices.

Future foreign competition alone should stifle any tendency to inflation. Aside from making some Republicans happy, deliberate stalling of the economy doesn't make sense at this time. Thank you, Professor Thurow.

WALTER DORWIN TEAGUE JR.  
Nyack, N.Y., May 10, 1994

### Inflation Signs

To the Editor:

Lester Thurow's "Fed Goes Ghostbusting" (Op-Ed, May 6) states that "Sophisticated investors including George Soros, Citicorp and Bankers Trust took huge losses because of the Fed's action" to support his criticism of Fed tightening.

Our well-publicized losses this year have nothing to do with the Fed's action. If anything, our investment strategy was geared toward the Fed's acting earlier and more dramatically. Mr. Thurow cites one lagging indicator after another to support his case that there is no inflation. Unfortunately, the majority of the leading indicators of inflation turned up many months ago. Since the effects of monetary policy have a long lead time, those are more relevant.

Moreover, Mr. Thurow ignores the fact that a 3 percent funds rate was an accommodative measure put in place to fight the "50-mile-an-hour headwinds" that Alan Greenspan, the Federal Reserve chairman, has cited.

With the banking system's balance sheet vastly improved and the economy expanding well above its long-run potential, the notion that monetary policy should be accommodative is absurd. The real question is whether it should be neutral or restrictive.

STANLEY F. DRUCKENMILLER  
Managing Director  
Soros Fund Management  
New York, May 9, 1994

## Why This Eerie Renewal After Carnage

To the Editor:

Tsk, tsk. At least part of the headline "Sarajevo Spring Brings Lilacs Out of Dead Land" (May 15) should have been in quotation marks.

The line is, of course, from T. S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" (1922):

*April is the cruelest month, breeding  
Lilacs out of the dead land, mixing  
Memory and desire, stirring  
Dull roots with spring rain.*

It is perhaps significant to note that, the literary allusions aside, the natural phenomenon is a well observed one.

After the fall of Berlin, flowers were noted springing up that, according to botanical texts, had not been seen in Berlin for almost a century. The answer to this lay not in poetry but in science:

The tremendous impact of falling artillery shells compounded with the



enforced infusion of nitrogen contained in the munitions churned up and fertilized long-buried seeds and spores.  
RAOUL LIONEL FELDER  
New York, May 16, 1994

## They Sent Me Back On the Next Plane

To the Editor:

When I set off for a 10-day skiing holiday to the United States, the last thing I expected was to be refused entry and sent back on the next plane! Last Jan. 13, having completed an exhausting 10-hour flight, I was subjected to a random spot check at Minneapolis airport, where I was cross-examined about my past by three armed immigration officers.

In good faith, I told them of a minor conviction for possessing cannabis in 1973. I was made to feel like a common criminal, photographed and marched on to the next plane back to London. My friends, who had not seen me for more than a year, had driven three hours to meet me at the airport.

I was not a threat to anybody — I just wanted to see my friends and have a holiday. I would have spent several thousand dollars on goods and services while in the country. I wonder how many others entering the United States have had a similar experience?

RALPH MAYERS  
London, May 9, 1994

## Put Labor Law Investigators on the Case

To the Editor:

As Congress pondered legislation to increase the Federal crime-fighting role, a bill was quietly introduced in the House of Representatives whose modest goal is to restore some enforcement power to a Federal agency that has been fighting workplace crime more than 55 years.

The labor law enforcement bill (H.R. 4288) would gradually restore Department of Labor investigators to their 1982 numbers and close loopholes in record-keeping requirements, which have encouraged unscrupulous employers to falsify their payrolls. The bill was introduced by Representative Esteban E. Torres, and its co-sponsors include Ronald Dellums and Pete Stark.

The Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division is not so well known as the Federal Bureau of Investigation, but it is much more likely to come to the aid of the average citizen. It enforces the Fair Labor Standards Act's minimum wage, overtime and child labor regulations, and a host of other workplace laws. They are the people you would call if

your boss decided to lay you off without wages, only these days you would be likely to hear a recording, rather than a live voice on the line, because the staff has undergone a decade of drastic cutting.

At the end of the Carter Administration the division employed about 1,600 investigators, considered insufficient for its enforcement work. Over the next 12 years the total fell to approximately 800. There is no known plan outside the House bill to enlarge the force of investigators, despite large work force increases since 1980.

The Wage and Hour Division has adjusted to the personnel drop by reducing service and protection to the public considerably. Recent newspaper and magazine articles have shown rampant abuses in the garment and construction industries, as well as in farm labor, and we may imagine that things are worse in states that do not have a state enforcement agency such as California.

MICHAEL MCGRORTY  
Altadena, Calif., May 20, 1994  
The writer is a former Wage and Hour Division investigator.

## Oppressed Haitians Deserve Better Than a Bay of Pigs Fiasco

To the Editor:

William Safire's proposal in "For a Haitian Legion" (column, May 9) seems to have been concocted with minimal knowledge of military combat, civil war and Haiti's squalor and violent history.

One of Mr. Safire's slips shows when he suggests that Haitian refugees in this country, many of them in poor health and illiterate, should form an invasion force after a three-month training program. Noncommissioned officers would need three months more so as to create "a proud, fierce, battle-ready unit."

He makes no mention of field officers. If Haitian, where would they be found? Or should they be American, perhaps girded for battle by a three-month course in Creole? Mr. Safire underestimates the skill, training, discipline and character needed for military proficiency.

Even assuming the ineptitude of the Haitian Army, an attempted invasion by unseasoned troops could be fraught with human and political problems. If it succeeded, the danger

would exist of vengeful retaliations and the settling of old scores. If it failed, those opposed to Gen. Raoul Cédras in Haiti would be vulnerable to bloody reprisals; the United States would be virtually compelled to take more decisive military measures.

Mr. Safire, however, is correct in asserting that the Clinton Administration policy toward Haiti (and to other third world countries) has been inept. The President's repeated pledge to restore democracy in Haiti is unrealistic. Mr. Clinton may help to restore Jean-Bertrand Aristide to the Haitian presidency, but that is not the same as restoring the values of democracy. Something that has never existed cannot be restored by

foreign fiat or external exhortation.

In a troubled world, there are no simple answers to complicated problems; nor quick remedies to age-old social ailments. Politically, the most that can now be done for Haiti is to mobilize regional and international support to force out the illegal military junta. Such a measure will not end Haiti's problems, nor will it curtail the flood of refugees to the United States. After the hated Duvalier regime collapsed, the number of Haitians seeking United States sanctuary did not decrease; they increased as Haitian police controls diminished.

In the longer run, the Western Hemisphere's most impoverished and traumatized society will require a revitalized international development strategy to help curb entrenched mass poverty, social regression and chronic repression.

Foreign aid to poor countries from major industrial nations or their financial institutions has now lost its allure. Without this form and level of assistance, Haiti will remain a permanent and troubled international mendicant, with a population always striving to reach nearby American shores.

DAVID HEAPS

Princeton, N.J., May 10, 1994  
The writer worked more than two decades on development problems in poor countries as Ford Foundation representative and a consultant to international organizations.

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## Journal

FRANK RICH

## Disney's Bull Run

Mickey Mouse didn't make his fame and fortune by mocking all that Americans hold dear. But his adoptive parent, the Walt Disney Company, is increasingly finding itself cast as the bad guy as it tries to build a historical theme park, Disney's America, near hallowed Civil War ground in Virginia.

A controversy that began last fall as a standard debate about the perils of development — Disney's America would radically transform a pastoral county 35 miles west of Washington — is now escalating into a cultural civil war. It's getting bloody, and far more than a single business enterprise is at stake. The battle over Disney's America is part of a much larger struggle between theme-park America and authentic America: Will this country preserve its real history, which requires education and reflection to be understood, or simply

ness Society. Once Disney revealed that Mr. Eisner's compensation for 1993 was \$203 million, Virginia taxpayers took a harsher look at why their Governor, George Allen, pushed them so hard to subsidize \$163 million in road construction on Disney's behalf.

Still, the issues of money, urban sprawl and environmental disruption that attend the park are between the Virginia voters and their consciences. The esthetic issues dramatized by Disney's America concern everyone. As The Economist recently reported, theme parks are growing so rapidly that their revenues have passed those of movie box offices in the United States. New virtual-reality technology — as championed by Iwerks, a company formed by Disney alumni — will spread "downsized" theme parks in suburban malls. At what point do these simulations of experience cease being mere escapist fun, like old-fashioned amusement parks, and replace authentic experience of our own environment and heritage?

This question has always been inherent in the Disney parks. Frontierland and Main Street in Disneyland, or "France" and "Italy" in Epcot Center, are ideologically loaded fantasies of the real things. But Disney's America raises the ante, not only by simulating history on a larger scale but by doing so in such close proximity to our bona fide historic sites.

Disney's America will not merely affect its neighboring battlefields but the nation's capital and beyond. Will the Smithsonian, or the Lincoln Memorial, or Mount Vernon soon have to add new electronic gimmickry to compete for kids' attention with Disney's oxymoronic promise of "an authentic re-enactment" of a Civil War battle? Will Colonial Williamsburg, itself a doctored imitation of history and a precursor of Disneyland, add Audio-Animatronic colonials to its cast of actors?

When Ada Louise Huxtable, the architecture critic, sounded the alarm about the new "unreal America" in a remarkably prescient 1992 essay in The New York Review of Books, Disney's plan for a historical theme park had yet to be revealed. But even then Mrs. Huxtable saw an executive's announcement that a park attraction would "make you feel what it was like to be a slave." Since then, Disney's America has been challenged by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society and the Wilder-

## A theme park's virtual reality.

turn it over to the Imagineers of Disney, to be repackaged as socko virtual reality?

Last week more than 30 intellectual big guns calling themselves Project Historic America attacked Disney's America. Noting that the park was adjacent to 13 historic towns, 16 Civil War battle sites and 17 historic districts, David McCullough, author of "Truman," accused Disney of creating "synthetic history by destroying real history." His fellow critics include Arthur Schlesinger Jr., William Styron and, fittingly, Shelby Foote, the historian who became a star on the PBS documentary "The Civil War." They were belatedly joined by Ken Burns, the producer of "The Civil War," who lent qualified support to the protest even though he is developing a movie with the Disney studio.

The unbuilt Disney's America has outstripped even Euro Disney as a public-relations headache. Last fall Michael Eisner, Disney's chairman, had to disavow an executive's announcement that a park attraction would "make you feel what it was like to be a slave." Since then, Disney's America has been challenged by the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Sierra Club, the National Audubon Society and the Wilder-

## In America

BOB HERBERT

## Perchance to Dream

Camelot? No, there was no Camelot.

And yet... Amid the overwhelming clamor of narcissism, cynicism, crime and the twisted tales of afternoon television, it's not that easy to recall the extraordinary innocence that prevailed among so many Americans in the early-1960's.

I think of the time from 1960-63 as the pre-Sixties, a prelude to the hyped-up, psychedelic years that gave the decade its identity. It was a cool and relatively quiet transitional period that had stronger ties of kinship to the 1950's than to the tumultuous era that lay ahead. The President throughout 1960 was Dwight Eisenhower.

President Kennedy took office on Jan. 20, 1961, a time when Jack Benny and Red Skelton were still major prime-time television attractions and dreamy songs like "Where the Boys Are" and "Moon River" were big hits. Who knew that coming around

Americans were eager to believe. Camelot, at that moment, did not seem out of the question. The Kennedys were a fairy-tale couple, the perfect stand-ins for royalty. And what else is royalty for, if not to embody the hopes and aspirations, the dreams and fantasies, of the simple folk?

How deep was the innocence? A Gallup Poll in 1961 showed that nearly all teen-aged girls believed they would be married (for keeps) by age 22, and most wanted four children. Eventually all families would be as wonderful as the Kennedys, who, with the adorable Caroline and John-John, were even more perfect than the television sitcom families.

How widespread were the dreams? Despite the atrocious racial prejudice of the era, the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. could stir the nation with his profoundly moving expression of his dream for his people, delivered just three months before President Kennedy was killed.

The capacity to dream seemed infinite. And for so many Americans there was no better place to project those dreams than onto the First Family. Exhibit A in the attempt to prove that fairy tales came true.

It was astonishing, really. Jack and Jackie had limitless self-confidence and never seemed to get upset over anything. They could handle it all, and with élan — from the threat of nuclear war to the challenge of raising two young children in the world's brightest spotlight.

And then, of course, on Nov. 22, 1963, it looked as if it had all collapsed in a heap. The assassination was a cruel breach of faith and the damage to the nation's psyche was enormous. In fairy tales you don't kill off the hero. But nothing dies harder than a dream in America. So there was Jackie in the immediate aftermath, grief-stricken but as dignified and perfect as ever, providing a focus for the nation's sorrow even as she organized the rituals for our collective grief.

The country could not let her go. She moved out of the White House but she remained the First Lady, still charged with the safekeeping of the fantasies and dreams of so many. She carried out that charge for the rest of her life.

Was that brief period in the early 60's Camelot? Perhaps not. But it's the closest we'll ever come. And the fact that for more than 30 years we thought of Jackie as ever young and invulnerable is evidence that we held onto a dream of something like Camelot right up until the end.

## The Kennedys made everything seem possible.

the next corner were miniskirts and Vietnam, the riots, the Beatles, a so-called sexual revolution, hippies, the Black Panthers, and what seemed for awhile like the assassination du jour?

One of the benefits of innocence is the belief that it's safe to dream. Dreams blossomed everywhere in the early 60's, and they had about them a blissful, idealistic quality, especially among the young. That as much as anything made it a perfect time for John and Jacqueline Kennedy. Young, beautiful, brilliant, rich, the Kennedys both encouraged and embodied the dreams of that era. Youngsters joined the Peace Corps, or went to teach among the poor in Appalachia, or headed south to march in protests for civil rights. Everything seemed possible, given enough time, enough effort, enough good will. Bad things could be made good, and good things wonderful.

Robert Frost, at the inauguration, spoke of "A golden age of poetry and power/Of which this noonday's the beginning hour."



By Bob Blendon

**T**he health care debate in Congress is raising the specter of ultimate legislative gridlock. There seem to be as many different approaches to health reform as there are lawmakers. And that's only half the bad news: the mood of the public is equally confused and divided.

Consider these findings from a review of more than 50 recent public opinion surveys, compiled by researchers at the Harvard School of Public Health and published in last week's Journal of the American Medical Association:

First, President Clinton and Hillary Rodham Clinton have been unable to rally a substantial majority behind their extensive reform proposal; the public is almost evenly divided on whether Congress should adopt it.

Second, it won't be easy for Congress to develop an alternative plan that a majority of Americans support. Even on ways to achieve the most popular aspect of reform — guaranteed health insurance that can never be taken away — the polls show

Bob Blendon is chairman of health policy and management at the Harvard School of Public Health.

## Whose Fight Is It?

By Brian Urquhart

**W**hat is the responsibility of United Nations members for disasters like Rwanda and Bosnia that do not directly affect their national security and other interests?

In fact, is there an international responsibility that arises from membership in the U.N.?

At least in times of crisis, should the U.N. be more than the sum of its parts — the focus and agent of that common international responsibility?

If governments are unwilling to pay the whole bill for U.N. operations, what other sources of financing — if any — are available?

Under what legal authority can an international organization assume quasi-governmental responsibilities in failed states, of which there is a lengthening list?

Except when there is a clear case of aggression, are there any circumstances in which an international force should take sides or fight in a civil war? If so, who is to do the fighting?

These are a few of the questions that need to be addressed as the organization approaches its 50th anniversary next year.

Today, the U.N. faces a dilemma. The public assumes that it is, or ought to be, the police force and relief-and-rescue service of the "world community." But no such community yet exists, and the U.N. members are increasingly reluctant to support such a role.

Take the recent reduction of U.N. peacekeeping troops in Rwanda, a move that Martin Peretz characterized in The New Republic as the organization's "quintessential soul." The troops in Rwanda belong to members that may withdraw them at any time.

The Security Council decided to reduce the force. Subsequently, Secretary General Boutros Boutros-Ghali insisted that something must be done about Rwanda. The Council later decided on a larger contingent to protect civilians, provided that forces could be found. Now Mr. Boutros-Ghali and the Clinton Administration differ on where the contingent might most usefully be positioned.

In this typical situation, what precisely is the U.N.?

The truth is that no one knows what to do about the scourge of civil and ethnic violence that has infected the world — not governments, not the U.N. Secretariat, not media pundits, experts or academics.

The public, seeing horrors on its television screens, feels strongly that someone ought to do something when thousands of people are being killed or are starving to death. But there is no systematic national or international agreement about what that something is and who should do it.

Thus, today the U.N. has never been more in demand — and its performance has never been more severely questioned.

Throughout its history, the U.N. has often provided the fig leaf that governments need to cover the gap between their publicly expressed policies and reluctance to carry those policies out.

The U.N. is a place where action can be seen to be taken, even if the means to take it are inadequate.

This is particularly true of the operation in Bosnia. It is acceptable so long as the arrangement is clearly understood and the meager U.N. forces in the field are not expected to take action far beyond their capacity and mandate.

Brian Urquhart, scholar in residence at the Ford Foundation, was United Nations Under Secretary General for Special Political Affairs.

When something goes wrong, critics often can conveniently scapegoat the U.N. for incompetence. It was blamed for the killing of 18 American Rangers by Gen. Mohammed Farah Aidid's militia as they tried to hunt him down in Mogadishu on Oct. 3. Actually, the Rangers were solely under U.S. command at the time.

Even if basic questions about the U.N. could be answered, its role, resources and capacity to act would need attention before it could systematically respond to the world's needs.

Today the U.N. has virtually no means of its own to carry out the kinds of operations — 18 at present — that it is now being called upon to perform.

But it still struggles on, with some success. As the Foreign Minister of Australia, Gareth Evans, has said, it is "a miracle, in some ways, that the U.N. has done as well as it has in responding to the peace and security challenges increasingly hurled at it since the end of the cold war."

Unlike a sovereign state, the 184-member U.N. is not an autonomous, self-contained institution with its own army, tax system and independent power to make decisions. If the Security Council needed to deploy highly trained forces today, the U.N. could not do so immediately. Yet a delay in deployment — indeed, difficulty in even raising adequate forces — would send a disastrous signal to the fighting factions with whom the U.N. would have to deal.

It is perfectly understandable that

## The U.N. needs a volunteer army.

governments are reluctant to commit their forces in the early stages of a U.N. operation in which the outcome will be unpredictable. But the costs of delays and uncertainty can be very heavy, even disastrous.

One solution would be a small, elite, permanent U.N. force composed of volunteers that could be immediately deployed as a spearhead for a later, larger operation, if that proved to be necessary.

Many objections to such a proposal have been raised: it would give the Security Council or the Secretary-General too much power; it would be the thin end of the wedge of supra-nationalism; the volunteers might be viewed as mercenaries; it would be expensive.

The overwhelming argument for such a force is that it would give the U.N. a desperately needed capacity for immediate action, unencumbered by the typical hesitations of member governments about deploying their own troops in international ventures.

A public authority that cannot immediately send its police officers to the scene of a disturbance will soon lose all public confidence. The same applies to the U.N. in international crises.

In the end, there are two basic questions: What is the U.N. supposed to be, and — even more important — what is it to become? Are we to go backward into an anarchic age in which countries and peoples retire into themselves and put up walls in a desperate attempt to keep the world out and to protect purely national interests?

Or do we aspire to make a success of the one world that our inventiveness and our ingenuity have already brought substantially into being?

If we want to take the latter course, the phrase "world community," often mouthed by politicians, will have to take on a practical meaning — and its essential rules and institutions will have to be developed. For all its shortcomings, the U.N. provides the only existing basis for such a venture.

## The Gridlock Is Us

HEALTH CARE  
SECOND OPINIONS  
An occasional series.

very little support for steeper income taxes or a new national sales tax.

Americans say that all employers should contribute to their full-time employees' health insurance but that extending this requirement to part-time or seasonal workers could mean fewer jobs. Yet because many of the uninsured work part-time or are unemployed, a policy directed only at full-time workers fails to meet the objective of universal coverage.

So how would Americans finance health care for all without impairing

## A reform all will like? No such thing.

its quality? A majority agree that enough money can be saved by squeezing waste, duplication and excessive profits from the present health care system. But here lies yet another obstacle.

Although there is broad agreement on a few money-saving measures — malpractice reform, for example, and requiring that patients consult a family doctor before going to a more expensive specialist — these proposals will not produce enough savings to pay for guaranteed universal cover-

age. And on the two major cost-containment options before Congress, the public is sharply divided once again.

The surveys indicate strong support for regulating insurance premiums and doctor and hospital fees — but only when that approach is offered without an alternative. When the public is confronted with the other option — managed competition, in which people are encouraged to join health plans that limit their choice of doctors and hospitals — neither approach wins a majority.

If the welter of surveys tells us one thing, it is this: we want the Government to reform our health care system, but we lack a shared vision of what that system should be or how to achieve it. If we don't like today's system, in which any one of us could be among the 50 million each year who must make do at least temporarily without health insurance, we must be willing to swallow hard and accept a compromise.

This is likely to involve some limitations on our choice of medical providers, paying more in taxes or premiums, accepting some Federal intervention to control hospital, doctor and insurance costs — or all of the above. If we are unwilling to make these tradeoffs, we had better be careful of crying "gridlock," for the gridlock will be of our own making.



# Older Men Still Starring With Younger Women

By JANET ROACH

**P**aul Newman no longer wants to be seen as a sex symbol. He's 69 now and thinks being the boy toy of yet another generation of women is "undignified." There seems little chance he'll get his wish. For one thing, the eyes, even behind glasses, are still bluer than blue. For another, there's the combination of self-deprecating wit, a trim figure and the silver hair of a senator. All in all, he is a star who can have legions of women humming the country song "The Older the Violin, the Sweeter the Music."

It was only five years ago that Mr. Newman romped through the movie "Blaze" as the boozy, bawdy Gov. Earl Long of Louisiana. Lolita Davidovich, then 28, played Blaze Starr, a tart-tongued stripper into whose arms and bed he leaps. Mr. Newman appeared without a shirt in "The Hudsucker Proxy," which opened the Cannes International Film Festival 10 days ago. (The consensus: He looked pretty good.) And in September he will be seen in the film "Nobody's Fool," based on the acclaimed Richard Russo novel, as an older man who attracts the attentions of a younger woman, played by Melanie Griffith, age 36.

Although Mr. Newman swears that he wants people to stop thinking of him as a sex symbol — "I wish it; I devoutly wish it," he says ruefully — most male stars cling to their image as sexual spellbinders the way barnacles cling to ships' bottoms. Male stars continue to get big romantic roles while their partners are replaced by younger and younger women. This season alone, audiences will be treated to on-screen matches between Jack Nicholson (57) and Michelle Pfeiffer (37) in "Wolf," Warren Beatty (57) and Annette Bening (36), who are husband and wife, in "Love Affair," Nick Nolte (53) and Julia Roberts (27) in "I Love Trouble," Bruce Willis (39) and Jane March (21) in "Color of Night," Kirk Douglas (75) and Olivia D'Abbo (23) in "Greedy" and Armin Mueller-Stahl (64) and Ms. D'Abbo in "The Last Good Time," a film about an old man's fling.

Janet Roach was a co-screenwriter on "Prizzi's Honor" and "Mr. North."

This disparity in ages between on-camera lovers is hardly new. But for the occasional feminist screech of "unfair to women," it barely elicits comment. What is remarkable is that several recent studies by a respected psychologist suggest that big-screen matchmaking habits reflect a social reality that cuts across cultural lines the world over.

"There is a point where men cease to embody the qualities that women desire, but it's not much shy of a wheelchair and the need for total medical care," says David M. Buss, an evolutionary psychologist at the University of Michigan and author of the book "The Evolution of Desire: Strategies of Human Mating," which was published this spring.

There was only one period in Hollywood when the dynamics were different. During and after World War II, women dominated the screen and were allowed to grow old along with their co-stars. In 1942, Katharine Hepburn (then 35) made "Woman of the Year" with Spencer Tracy (then 44). They appeared together in nine films, the last one in 1967. "In the 40's and 50's," Bob Balaban, who directed the forthcoming "Last Good Time," says, "every female over the age of 18 wanted to be a woman, not a girl. It didn't matter how old Barbara Stanwyck was in any given movie. She always looked 38."

Today the seesaw has tipped the other way, favoring the male stars. Says Mr. Balaban, "Now, women all want to look 15 forever. That's a lot harder to hang onto than 38. Nobody can stay 15 all her life."

And failing to stay 15, actresses are traded in for younger models. The recent American Film Institute testimonial dinner for Mr. Nicholson demonstrated this quite clearly — with its table of his former leading ladies including Shirley MacLaine, Cher, Faye Dunaway and Candice Bergen, the youngest of whom are 48.

So common is the age gap, it seems remarkable when screen couples are roughly the same age. See "Mrs. Doubtfire" with Robin Williams (43) and Sally Field (48). Or "Maverick" and Sally Field (48). Or "The Graduate" (with Dustin Hoffman, who was 31, and Anne Bancroft, who was all of 36) or "Guarding Tess," with Nicolas Cage (30) and Ms. MacLaine (60) —



Kirk Douglas (75) and Olivia D'Abbo (23), far left, in the recent film "Greedy." Even a wheelchair did not keep Mr. Douglas's character from chasing his "nurse" and catching her.

Anne Bancroft (36) and Dustin Hoffman (30) in the 1967 film "The Graduate." — A reversal of fortunes, but Ms. Bancroft was still cast as someone's middle-aged mother.

cause they prefer animal protein."

On hearing of Dr. Buss's theories, Monica Vitti, an assistant at the Hawthorn-Sylbert Movie Company, Goldie Hawn's production outfit, responds, "Wouldn't you just like to slap that guy around a little?" Anthea Sylbert, who runs the company, says, "It's not surprising to me that, in an industry run mostly by men, it's mostly men's fantasies we see up there on the screen."

This summer, audiences are in for a demonstration of what Dr. Buss calls the "deeply ingrained, highly evolved psychological mechanisms that drive our mating decisions."

Helen Fisher, an anthropologist at the American Museum of Natural History in New York and author of the 1992 book "Anatomy of Love: The Natural History of Monogamy, Adultery and Divorce," concurs that the imperative is biological. The child-bearing female allies herself with the Harrison Ford or Clint Eastwood of the savannah — a man who has the status to protect her and her child. "Hollywood is simply picking up on four million years of adaptive behavior," Dr. Fisher says. "From a Darwinian perspective, what they're doing, although sometimes exaggerated, makes perfect sense."

Counselor Dr. Buss, "Railing against men for the importance they place on beauty, youth and fidelity is like railing against meat eaters be-

cause they prefer animal protein." On hearing of Dr. Buss's theories, Monica Vitti, an assistant at the Hawthorn-Sylbert Movie Company, Goldie Hawn's production outfit, responds, "Wouldn't you just like to slap that guy around a little?" Anthea Sylbert, who runs the company, says, "It's not surprising to me that, in an industry run mostly by men, it's mostly men's fantasies we see up there on the screen."

Then there's "The Last Good Time." It tells the story of a man of 70 who has a brief, life-renewing fling with a 20-year-old woman. "In the love scene," says the director Mr. Balaban, "we don't close the door and cut to the moon right away. Not that it's 'Boler' or 'Basic Instinct.' But we show these two people having a love life."

Even a wheelchair may not disqualify some of Hollywood's leading men. In the recent movie "Greedy," the 75-year-old Mr. Douglas played a man in a wheelchair, and the script still allowed him to strip down to a bathing suit, swim, chase his "nurse" and catch her.

"Only the very young would fail to see a Paul Newman or a Sean Connery as sexual icons," Dr. Buss says. "Look at what they have going for them: they appear to be healthy and virile; they have experience, wisdom, confidence without arrogance, status — resources that put men over the top with women."

By contrast, men are attracted to women who look "slightly young and helpless, though sexually mature and friendly," according to Michael Cunningham, a psychologist at the University of Louisville in Kentucky.

## CLASSICAL MUSIC

### Giving the Music a Pretty Face

By PETER M. NICHOLS

**I**t's early Monday morning in New York, and Peter Gelb is on the telephone in his large corner office on the 16th floor of the Sony Building. As always, scheduling is tight. Behind him are several days of work on a feature film at Sony's Columbia Pictures studio in Los Angeles. Ahead is a hop to Germany for consultation on recording and television projects. "But I'll be back Wednesday," he tells the caller.

Between his duties as president of Sony Classical Film and Video, a division created last summer that released its first titles two months ago, and Sony Classical U.S.A., the company's domestic classical-record division, Mr. Gelb moves on a blurred trajectory between the coasts, frequently veering off to Japan, where the Sony corporate hierarchy sits, or to Europe, where much of the musical talent and many of the great venues lie.

His job is to make and distribute anything having to do with classical music: CD's, concert television broadcasts and videos, Hollywood feature films akin to "Amadeus" and whatever combinations he can think of. Because of astronomical production costs, many other recording companies limit their classical video activities to the distribution of ready-made programming. Sony distributes catalogue material, too, but the lengths to which Mr. Gelb pursues original classical film and video productions set him apart at a time when other companies hesitate to commit major resources to the genre.

The catch is that he has to make money. Mr. Gelb, a soft-spoken, mercurial man of 40, stresses that major performance projects are difficult to put together, even under the aegis of a giant like Sony. On the plus side is the company's abiding love of classical music, personified by its president, Norio Ohga, who occasionally likes to take up the conductor's baton himself. But business is still business. "You have to at least break even," Mr. Gelb says.

Sony distributes the products, but for original productions Mr. Gelb must raise the money. It comes mostly from television and primarily from abroad, but these days, he says, even those resources are shrinking. "For every 100 ideas I wish I could execute artistically, maybe one or two of them I can realize financially."

One area of interest to him is children's programming, because, he explains, there is already an established television and video market. In the

planning stages are four music-appreciation programs modeled after Leonard Bernstein's famous Young People's Concerts of the 1950's and 60's. The setting will be a barn at Tanglewood, the musical retreat in Massachusetts, and the host will be the composer and trumpeter Wynton Marsalis, who will talk to children about jazz and classical music. By way of demonstration, there will be performances by his band and the Tanglewood Music Center Orchestra conducted by Seiji Ozawa. The series is scheduled to be shown next year on PBS.

"Peter has the instincts to come up with really good ideas," says Susan Froemke, a producer who has made almost a dozen films with Mr. Gelb in

**For every 100 projects Peter Gelb would like to do, maybe 2 are possible.**

association with the documentary film maker Albert Maysles. "In negotiations he's tough as nails, but he has an element of whimsy."

Given the remote public image of classical music, a certain flair is necessary to make programs attractive to broadcasters in prime time. "Whatever one does, it has to be exaggerated in terms of production value and artistry to make it fundable," Mr. Gelb says.

In the fall he hopes to film a Berlin Philharmonic performance of Shostakovich's "Babi Yar" Symphony, which commemorates the Nazi massacre of Jews in a ravine outside Kiev, for television broadcast as well as CD and video release. Sir Georg Solti will conduct, and the film will be shot, complete with huge projections and suffering masses toiling across the stage, on an enormous set at the famous Babelsberg studio outside Berlin.

The project, which could cost \$2 million, has not been finally approved, but the idea immediately caught the attention of European, Japanese and American television broadcasters, Mr. Gelb says. "Everybody wants it. The question is, will they pay for it?"

On other projects, the Sony connection leads Mr. Gelb to Hollywood. At Columbia Pictures, he is helping to put together a feature film (a psycho-

thriller, he calls it), "Voices From a Locked Room," loosely based on the life of Peter Warlock, an English composer who suffered from a split-personality disorder and died in 1930. According to Mr. Gelb, filming could start as early as September.

For Mr. Gelb, movie soundtracks and their composers are another avenue to audio and video programs. Next month, Sony Classical and Columbia Records will release a CD of Ennio Morricone's soundtrack for "Wolf," the forthcoming Mike Nichols film starring Jack Nicholson and Michelle Pfeiffer. Sony also provided material for the soundtrack of the acclaimed feature "Thirty-Two Short Films About Glenn Gould," which Mr. Gelb plans to release on video.

In a dozen years of film making, Mr. Gelb and collaborators like Mr. Maysles and Ms. Froemke have developed an intense, restless cinema vérité style that lends feature-film flavor to performance documentaries. For example, in "Accent on the Offbeat," a film produced by Mr. Gelb and Ms. Froemke and shot by Mr. Maysles, tension steadily builds between Mr. Marsalis and Peter Martin, the artistic director of the New York City Ballet, as they collaborate on a performance at Lincoln Center.

In "Vladimir Horowitz: A Reminiscence," broadcast on PBS in March, the artist nervously returns to Moscow after a 61-year absence and shows himself as something of a difficult imp.

Sony released both films on video-cassette in March, along with "Dvorak in Prague: A Celebration," a Gelb concert film also broadcast on PBS, with Mr. Ma, Itzhak Perlman, Frederica von Stade, Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony, and enough supporting players to suggest a Cecil B. DeMille spectacular.

Mr. Gelb started networking at an early age. A son of Arthur Gelb, a former managing editor of The New York Times, and Barbara Gelb, a writer, he grew up in New York City and began his career as an usher at the Metropolitan Opera. After a year at Yale, he became an office boy for the impresario Sol Hurok.

At 20, he met Horowitz. The year was 1974, and the pianist was about to stage a concert comeback. "I suggested if he had a press agent, it would help," Mr. Gelb says.

He worked for Horowitz until 1978, when he became the assistant manager of the Boston Symphony. There he developed a continuing friendship with Mr. Ozawa, with whom he has made several films, including a highly stylized version of Stravinsky's "Oedipus Rex" shot in 1992 in Japan.

## INITIAL OCCUPATIONS

BY RANDOLPH ROSS / EDITED BY WILL SHORTZ

### ACROSS

1 Benbow ("Treasure Island" inn)

8 1954 Fellini film

16 Kind of money or puppy

20 201 or 202, e.g.

21 Advocated

22 "— when?"

23 Morgan's initial occupation?

25 Mail

26 Winner in Zaire, 10/30/74

27 Schoolmarmish

28 TV's Ricky

29 Produce

30 — Park, N.Y.

32 French stories

34 Henry

Bolingbroke's victim

37 Unsuspecting

39 "Oh, very funny"

43 Actress Meyers

44 Penn name

45 Escher's initial occupation?

51 Annie of "Designing Women"

52 Best-selling Chinese author

53 Pen name

54 Curled-up

58 Son of 41-Down

59 Shortage

62 Fornicary inhabitant

63 Provided protection for

65 Towel's place

66 Implied

68 Pays homage

70 Improve

72 Take off

74 Buggy

75 Deserving a C

76 "— It Romantic?"

77 Concerning

80 1984 Nobelist

82 Tea times, for short

84 "I do" precursor

86 Rolling stock?

87 A sir

90 They're seen after a shower

93 Company once headed by Henry

94 Here, in Le Havre

96 Poetic monogram

97 Loud fellow

98 Clear tables

100 — woe

101 They're designed in Hollywood

102 Ovid's "The Love"

103 Literature Nobelist

105 Bar opening

106 Michener title

107 Cummings's initial occupation?

112 Initials for a pound

116 Rock video award

117 Kurat's V.L.P.

118 A bit of mischievousness

119 20th-century events

122 Chant

126 Clumsy ships

129 Mother's kin

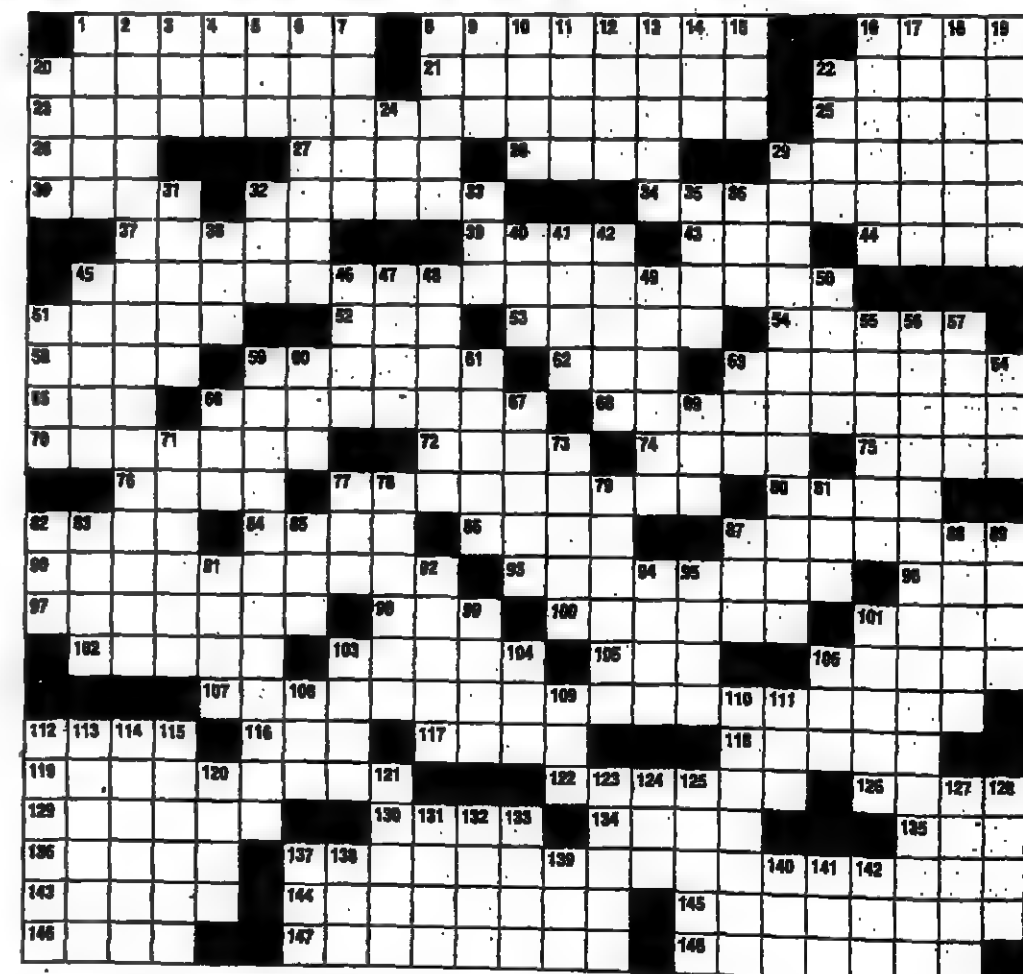
130 A little night music

134 Cooked up stories

135 Religious ideal

136 Energize

137 Barnum's initial occupation?



- 143 "Politics of Ecstasy" author
- 144 Honing device
- 145 Fetters
- 146 Heathrow visitors
- 147 Parrots
- 148 Topic in tax law
- 1 As — (usually)
- 2 Lawrence's initial occupation?
- 3 Gym protection
- 4 Here, in Le Havre
- 5 Fox sitcom
- 6 Having more talent
- 7 Mrs. Arrowsmith
- 8 1969 Paul Revere and the Raiders hit
- 9 Silver-gray
- 10 Exceeded the limit
- 11 Binge at the bar
- 12 Ways of Paris
- 13 Light
- 14 Winter mo.
- 15 "Modern Fables" writer
- 16 Personnel directors
- 17 Like a morning bed
- 18 Nova
- 19 Legalistic locator
- 20 Cracked open
- 21 Calamity's last
- 22 Trifling amount
- 23 Lewis's initial occupation?
- 24 Hops are dried in them
- 25 Keats's "The — of St. Agnes"
- 26 Yonder yacht
- 27 Actors McKellen and Holm
- 36 Dernier —
- 38 "You I Love"
- 40 Parabolic path
- 41 Heavenly queen
- 42 Mingling with
- 43 Empty head
- 44 Gulf nation
- 45 Game often played with hexagonal chips
- 46 — pin
- 47 Manifesto (1854 proclamation)
- 48 Bears do it
- 49 Prune
- 50 Connects with
- 51 Housman's initial occupation?
- 52 Tennis calls
- 53 Salinger's initial occupation?
- 54 Compass dir.
- 55 Spellbound
- 56 Take's mate
- 57 Brit. award
- 58 Media initials since 1980
- 59 "Can you —?"
- 60 NNN
- 61 O.K.
- 62 Implied
- 63 G.T.E. rival
- 64 Month before Adar
- 65 Forward
- 66 Press extension
- 67 Early hrs.
- 68 Greek salad topping
- 69 It's inspired
- 70 Brief resumé
- 71 To be, in Bogotà
- 72 Hardy baritone
- 73 Midwestern tribe
- 74 South American capital
- 94 Choice word
- 95 Prosecutor Jaworski
- 96 Wooden wedge
- 101 "Now you
- 103 Traumatize
- 104 Grade school subj.
- 106 Loaded letters
- 108 NASA walk, for short
- 109 Sleeve
- 110 Where rakes progress
- 111 — pickle
- 112 Increases
- 113 Polo participants
- 114 Haberdasher's offering
- 115 Lets out
- 120 Gainsay
- 121 Ethers' equipment
- 123 "Deutschland über
- 124 Mar. tourney
- 125 Titter
- 127 Diamond quartet
- 128 They're plowed
- 131 Kind of prof.
- 132 Cyro holder
- 133 Robert Burns, e.g.
- 137 Luau serving
- 138 That guy
- 139 Request of Vanna
- 140 Q-U filler
- 141 Sen. Helin's state: Abbr.
- 142 How some stand

### ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

CAIN FISH SIENA PRANA  
URDU GAHU ONTOP NENAL  
BEDNINTON PTERODACTYL  
ASSETED BREST ANIES  
RAIN ALAR WADAT  
CABANA PUNIC BATHUSE  
ADIT CAMPROMISE ENER  
LIKE GAT PEAN GUS  
LEE CHRYSTANTHON YRI  
AUNORAE SODER GALIN  
SEINE ASTIA SERUS  
MADRES IGETA CRAZIB  
IDO DORATOLOGIST WRE  
GOZE MARS TWO RYAC  
AREAS RESTAURANT WAZ  
SENGATE IRINA NOLLE  
IVIES ERAS GINA  
DANAE ENNIS DENEDIE  
POESGRANITE CRONIGRE  
POISE SOLOS TIDE ESTE  
DRESS ARENT SPED DOL



# Court: Nature society liable in tourist's fall

## LAW REPORT

ASHER FELIX LANDAU

In the Supreme Court, sitting as a Court of Civil Appeals, before the Deputy-President Justice Aharon Barak and Justices Shlomo Levin and Eliezer Goldberg, in the matter of the State of Israel, the Society for the Protection of Nature in Israel (SPNI), and others, appellants, versus John Cohen and others, respondents (C.A. 702, 703, 711, and A.L.A. 337/87).

ON July 13, 1981, John Cohen, the respondent, then aged 17, was one of a group of American youngsters on a walking tour on the Golan, including Nahal Zavitan in the Yehudia Forest Reserve. The tour was organized by the SPNI and accompanied by SPNI guide Eli Hoter.

At the time of the accident, before the enactment of the Golan Heights Law of 1981, the army controlled the Golan by orders.

Some of these orders included provisions similar to those in the National Parks and Nature Reserves Law of 1963. The Yehudia Reserve was administered by an authority appointed by the army for that purpose.

After visiting a waterfall in the vicinity, the group returned to a fork in the road where there was a notice erected by the authority. It read, "Walking along the continuation of the gorge (nahal) is forbidden. There are impassable canyons and cliffs. Return to the top of the waterfall to the path marked in red. Those who continue [along the gorge] do so at their own risk."

Despite the notice, the group proceeded along the gorge. At a point where the path was about 45 centimeters wide and there was a slope of between 10 and 12 degrees, Cohen slipped into the abyss and was seriously injured, suffering 100 percent disability. He remains hospitalized in the US.

Cohen claimed damages in Tel Aviv District Court from the SPNI, the state, the authority and others, on the basis of negligence and breach of statutory duty. The defendants resisted the claim and also alleged contributory negligence on Cohen's part.

The District Court allowed the claim against the above defendants and ordered the payment of \$6,863,585 in damages, plus counsel's fees of \$886,414, plus interest for both, half by the state and the authority, and half by the society.

It dismissed the allegation of contributory negligence.

The defendants then appealed to the Supreme Court. They stated, however, that they would pay Cohen NIS 4 million (less sums already paid) on humanitarian grounds, irrespective of the result of the appeal.

IN DELIVERING judgment, Justice Levin dealt first with the question of liability for the accident. It was true, as the court had held, that the standards required in conducting tours should not be so rigid that they deter tourists.

That ruling, however, was not a license for utter lawlessness. There was no justification for taking a group of inexperienced tourists along a dangerous path which the competent authority had declared impassable.

The District Court was also entitled to find that the society had given the young tourists no adequate explanations of the terrain, and that even if it had done so they should not have been taken along that path.

Justice Levin added that the fact that no similar accident had previously occurred was irrelevant.

The District Court had also held correctly that the society, which had been seriously negligent, had not proved contributory negligence on Cohen's part.

The District Court, Justice Levin continued, had also held the competent authority - and, therefore, the state - liable both on the grounds of negligence and breach of statutory duty. But he was unable to agree with either of those findings.

Pursuant to its duty under section 3 of Army Order 267 "to administer the affairs of the nature reserve," the authority had issued rules of conduct. Rule 9 provided: "No person shall walk in the area of the reserve or be found therein, save on roads or paths marked by the authority for use by pedestrians."

The authority did not challenge its duty of care toward visitors, but it distinguished between "regulated" (open to pedestrians) and "unregulated" paths, which, because of the nature of the terrain, were not open for public use and were, therefore, clearly marked as such.

In addition to the notices, evidence had been given of repeated warnings, both verbally and in writing, by authority officials to the society, of the number of cases of disobedience to the notices, and of the importance of honoring them.

After fully analyzing the facts, Justice Levin held that the steps

taken by the authority were adequate. It was under no obligation to take additional safety measures as held by the District Court.

Moreover, he agreed with counsel for the authority and the state that even if additional measures had been taken, they would have been of no avail, for the society's secretary had said quite simply in testimony before the District Court that the guides knew the area and that "the notices were irrelevant for us."

JUSTICE LEVIN then turned to the computation of the damages to be awarded Cohen. The District Court, he said, had applied the rule of regarding the victim's needs "through the broad mirror of what is reasonable and accepted in the victim's society" or the society "with the strongest link to the occurrence." It had, therefore, applied the standards applicable in the State of New York.

He then analyzed the conflicting judicial rulings on the subject in issue, the differences between English and US law, the necessity of weighing the facts of each case, and the difficulty of laying down firm concepts to cover all circumstances. Some flexibility was essential in assessing damages.

Justice Levin also emphasized that some complications were eliminated by the fact that the claim was lodged in the same country in which the accident had occurred.

His judgment, he said, would deal with the assessment of damages for a tort (civil wrong) committed in Israel according to the categories of damage recognized in Israel.

But he accepted the view that the Civil Wrongs Ordinance (New Version) of 1968 did not exclude consideration of the fact that the victim was a foreigner, and the question was the weight to be attached to that element.

In regard to pain and suffering, the tests accepted in Israel should be applied.

However, since the object of compensation was to restore the victim to his previous condition, factual and legal considerations applying to the victim in his own country which could affect the computation were to be taken into account.

These could affect, inter alia, Cohen's medical expenses in the US; capitalization and revaluation percentages for investments outside Israel, awarding damages in foreign currency and rates of interest; loss of future earnings; medical care and rehabilitation; and various deductions.

After examining all the evi-



A sign in a Golan nature reserve clearly warned visitors not to walk along a dangerous trail above Nahal Zavitan. The Supreme Court ruled that the sign was adequate. (Joel Fishman)

dence and its admissibility in the light of the legal principles and precedents applicable. Justice Levin awarded damages, under the various categories, including the following: pain and suffering on the basis of accepted Israeli standards - \$60,000 (in place of \$250,000); revaluation - since the award is in foreign currency - at the rate of 11%; interest at the rate of 11%; capitalization - in the absence of sufficient evidence to the contrary - at the rate of 3%; loss of future earnings as a lawyer in the US on the basis of \$30,000 a year.

He saw no justification for awarding counsel's fees in foreign currency.

After analyzing all the particu-

lars of the damages claimed (including some not specified in the previous paragraph), Justice Levin reached the figure of \$4,134,037.

IN THE result, the appeals of the state and the authority were allowed. The appeal of the society as to liability was dismissed.

Its appeal on the amount of damages was allowed in part, and SPNI was ordered to pay Cohen \$4,134,037 with interest as laid down by the District Court.

The society was also ordered to pay Cohen's legal fees in the sum of NIS 900,000 plus VAT, and counsel's fees of the state and the competent authority together in the sum of NIS 300,000 plus VAT,

with interest from the date of judgment.

Phia Albeck, former director of the Civil Division of the State Attorney's Office, and Naftali Kapshuk, former senior assistant district attorney, Tel Aviv, appeared for the state; Nili Arad, director of the High Court Division of the State Attorney's Office, appeared for the competent authority; Yo-sef Asulin appeared for John Cohen; Gavriel Kling appeared for the SPNI; and Yoram Ravin appeared for the Nature Reserves Authority, and advocates Ya'acov Ganz, Baruch Zeiger and Haim Shenav appeared for other parties to the appeal.

The judgment was given on May 8, 1994.

## Of milk and hormones

### EARTHLY CONCERNS

D'VORA BEN SHAUL

THE milk some Americans drink may have been produced with the help of genetic engineering - and they have no way of knowing it.

The first and perhaps most important battle over the labeling of food products that contain genetically engineered components will be decided next month by courts in the US.

The controversy centers around milk produced by cows that were given a genetically engineered hormone, bovine somatotrophin (BST), which increases milk production by up to 20 percent. Natural BST is a hormone that all cows have, and it controls milk production levels.

The US Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has ruled that dairymen who do not use engineered BST may not label their milk as "hormone free."

Nor may they make any reference to the matter unless they include a long and complicated explanation telling the consumer that milk from genetically engineered BST is as safe as regular milk and that there is no reason to avoid it.

Otherwise, they would be making a "false and misleading health claim."

But conventional dairymen and many environmentalists oppose the use of the hormone for a number of reasons. The principal one is that this form of BST produces 79 percent more cases of mastitis (udder infection) in the cows. This, they say, will almost certainly result in the farmers using much more antibiotics to control infections, and since these antibiotics often appear in the milk this might well result in the development of antibiotic-resistant bacteria in humans who are constantly exposed to low antibiotic dosages.

Furthermore, they argue, the same FDA says there is no reason to believe that irradiated food is dangerous - but it does require it to be labeled as irradiated; and although the FDA approves the use of pesticides, it still places no restrictions on farmers who wish to label their fruits and vegetables as "organically grown."

The BST ruling, they claim, is due to the powerful dairy lobby and is intended to make it impossible for the consumer to know what is in the milk carton.

One outspoken opponent of genetically engineered BST, Jerry Rifkin of the Pure Food Campaign, believes milk should be labeled to show whether this hormone has been used.

It is important, says Rifkin, because in a few years a large percentage of our food - especially meat and poultry products and even some fruits and vegetables - will be produced with the addition of genetically engineered materials.

This attempt to prevent the accurate labeling of this product will be a precedent for all future products.

Failure to label milk that has been produced with genetically engineered hormones will lead to a situation in which consumers will not have any control over what they are eating.

## Yiddish makes a comeback among young and old

ALEXANDRA J. WALL  
NEW YORK

A Yiddish-language summer course has had to turn away applicants for lack of space.

National Public Radio will broadcast Yiddish stories, narrated by Hollywood actors such as Leonard Nimoy and Carol Kane.

And thanks to actor Mike Meyers's Barbra Streisand-worshipping character Linda Richmond on *Saturday Night Live*, thousands of Gentiles can express themselves as feeling "farklempf" (choked-up).

As the last generation of immigrant Yiddish speakers began dying out, it was predicted that the use of Yiddish would disappear with them. But, as it happens, the language in which parents could converse secretly in front of their children is enjoying a resurgence among numerous groups, including university students, feminists, and television characters.

"The number of Yiddish speakers in the world is actually rising," said Aaron Lansky, president of the National Yiddish Book Center, in South Hadley, Mass., which has saved more than 1 million Yiddish books from destruction.

Lansky cited the high birthrate of haredim, who use Yiddish as their everyday language, and noted that new generations are being raised in the "mamma loshen."

"The first modern Yiddish story appeared in 1846," said Lansky. "Until the Nazi era, 45,000 Yiddish titles appeared. And most addressed a theme that American Jews are still concerned with, mainly: How does the Jew fit into the modern world?"

Assimilation was the solution

for many immigrants, Holocaust survivors among them, who wanted to begin their lives anew. And the desire to cast away anything associated with their past was part of that process. Yiddish was one of the first casualties.

"Jews began to recoil from their world, which was destroyed," said Lansky. "But now that initial trauma has passed."

It was a desire to learn about the Jewish world before the Holocaust that guided writer and feminist Irena Klepfisz to Yiddish.

Klepfisz, a child survivor of the Holocaust, was raised in the Yiddish-speaking world of the Bund labor movement in Poland. She has taught Yiddish classes at various American universities as well as a Jewish women's studies course.

"I wanted to reconnect with my Yiddish background," said Klepfisz, who is a poet and author of *A Few Words In the Mother Tongue*, a poetry anthology.

Klepfisz remarked that although much Yiddish scholarship focuses on the Holocaust, little of it delves into the Jewish world that existed before.

"It was such a vibrant community, with so much happening, and I was interested in learning more about the women activists who played such a prominent role in the Bund and its organization," Klepfisz said.

Klepfisz is currently working with the National Council of Jew-

ish Women to organize a conference scheduled for October on women and Yiddish.

The YIVO Institute for Jewish Research's Program in Yiddish Language, Literature and Culture offers a six-week summer program at Columbia University in which students immerse themselves in Yiddish through language classes, lectures and film.

College students are a group with an unusually strong interest in Yiddish. An estimated 30 US universities offer Yiddish courses. Carol Stein of Eugene, Oregon, a junior high-school teacher and librarian, said it was her daughter's study of Yiddish in college that inspired her to organize a Yiddish-speaking group through her synagogue. It meets twice a month. She herself does not understand much Yiddish, but is committed to keeping the language alive.

"It is amazing to me how once you get involved in something like this, how many Yiddish-speakers come out of the woodwork," said Stein. "There are rich little veins of Yiddish, in the most obscure places. There is even a Yiddish radio program in Portland [Oregon]," she said.

Such study groups are drawing curious people who have no

knowledge of Yiddish beyond the few basic phrases learned from family members or, inevitably, from television.

Klepfisz does not see such commercial usage as positive. "It is a real denigration of the language. It is becoming a TV language, associated only with comedy or schmaltz," she said.

But Lansky disagreed. "Yiddish

has always been present in Hollywood, just because of the large numbers of Jews there," he said. Now, he added, it is increasing as "Jews are more self-affirming."

"I'm under no illusion that Yiddish will once again become a spoken language among Jews," said Lansky. "I'm not trying to revive the past, just to make it more accessible."



## Today at the festival

### JERUSALEM THEATER

Henry Crown □ *Moses in the Big City* - comedy, 9 p.m.  
Rebecca Crown □ *Rechter, Gronich & Cantus Choir*, 8:30 p.m.  
Foyer □ *Golden Strings Quartet*, 5 p.m.; Alex Katz and friends - jazz, 11 p.m. (both free)  
Amphitheater □ *Mime*, 5:45 p.m.; Charlie Rizzo - rock and soul, 7 p.m. (free)  
Tent □ *Dancers*, 6:45 p.m.; flamenco, 8 p.m. (free)  
Little Theater □ *Jam session*, 9 p.m. (free)  
BINYENI HA'UMA □ *Sapho - sings Om Kalsoun*, 8:30 p.m.  
GERARD BEHAR CENTER □ *Gog & Magog*, 9 p.m.  
LIBERTY BELL GARDEN □ *Circus Oz*, 6 p.m.

Tickets are available for most performances: Jerusalem Theater (02) 610011; fax orders (02) 662153.

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The following is an announcement by Dutch Television, concerning the search for Holocaust survivors from Holland, for a TV documentary.

1945/1995

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## BUSINESS &amp; FINANCE

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1994

# Industrial activity slows down

## Businesses expect upswing in coming months

ALTHOUGH industrial activity slowed down in April due to the closure of the territories, industrialists expect business will pick up in the coming months, according to the Manufacturers Association's business expectations survey published yesterday.

Hezi Gutman, the association's chief economist, said the slowdown was particularly noticeable in contrast to the rapid expansion in industrial activity reflected in last October's January's surveys.

About 39 percent of the plants reported production increases, while 36 percent experienced declines. By contrast, 54 percent of the fac-

ories reported production rises in January's survey.

Gutman said industrial activity fell dramatically in the building products sector, reflecting the impact of the closure.

Similarly, the electronics and metals sectors also experienced a slowdown. By contrast, the food industry continued expanding at a fast pace.

In a mild upturn, the textile industry recovered slightly from its slump.

The survey shows a significant drop in local sales, as 33 percent of respondents reported smaller sales, compared to 20 percent in January.

Similarly, 43 percent of the plants reported a rise in sales compared to 50 percent in January. The slowdown in sales is comparable to the one experienced in April 1993, when the closure went into effect.

Factories reported weaker exports, as 25 percent of them noted a drop compared to only 15 percent in January. Similarly, 38 percent of the respondents registered a rise in exports, compared to 46 percent in the previous survey.

A majority of respondents expect production to recover in the coming months. About 53 percent of the plants expect greater activity in the near term, while only 19 percent are looking at a slump.

Expectations are evenly distributed throughout industry, with the exception of the textile industry which has suffered from a poor season and is beginning to feel the exposure to imports.

Nearly 47 percent of respondents expect sales to rise, while only 20 percent said sales will drop. Similarly, 18 percent expect exports to shrink, while 51 percent see greater exports.

More than 200 factories took part in the survey.

HAIM SHAPIRO

SHOUL Eisenberg's Israel Corporation and Koor are linking up to develop a joint tourism program, Koor announced yesterday.

According to the agreement, the Israel Corporation is to acquire a third of the shares of Koor Tourism Projects, a Koor subsidiary, and its hotel management company, Kinorot Hotels.

This is especially significant since the Israel Corporation owns the Jerusalem Sheraton Plaza and the Tiberias Moriah Plaza hotels, which are currently managed by the Sheraton and Moriah chains.

According to the agreement, Kinorot is to take over when the two management contracts expire and form part of a planned Kinorot chain.

Also in the chain will be the Kinorot Hotel in Tiberias, which is to be expanded from 112 to 120 rooms, a 240-room hotel being built in Nazareth and a 184-room hotel being completed in Eilat, which is to be expanded to 260 rooms.

Koor also notified the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange yesterday that it intends to raise capital for the con-

struction of yet another hotel in Eilat, a 340-room popularly-priced hotel which is expected to cost some NIS 135 million.

Both companies have yet to authorize the deal, which was agreed upon in principle by the company heads this weekend. The conditions and price the Israel Corporation is to pay have also yet to be agreed upon.

Israel Corporation's Erwin Eisenberg said Koor was the most suitable partner for its desired expansion in the tourism field.

Koor Tourism Projects chairman Yehuda Milo said the decision was a breakthrough and would serve to establish the company as a leader in the tourism field.

Koor Tourism Projects was set up six months ago following a decision to enter the field after surveys indicated considerable potential in this area.

The company, which recently bought 15 percent of Wings-Arkia, is considering ventures in the tourism transport, car rental, aviation and tourist attraction fields.

Rachel Netman also contributed to this report.



Shoal Eisenberg (Isaac Harari)

## Tefahot posts 18.6% rise in net profits

BANK Tefahot yesterday announced an 18.6 percent increase in net profits for the first quarter to NIS 21.4 million from NIS 18m. in the same period last year.

General manager Uri Wurzbarger said the main factor behind the rise was the rapid growth of the credit portfolio, which outpaced the erosion in financial margins.

Loans outstanding on March 31, 1994 stood at NIS 12.26 billion, compared with NIS 10.53b. a year earlier. The total balance

RACHEL NEIMAN

sheet rose to NIS 12.82b. from NIS 11.3b. Profits from financing activities rose to NIS 51.1m. from NIS 43.8m. Commission income rose 16% to NIS 14.2m. from NIS 12m.

Expenses rose to NIS 29.48m. from NIS 24.79m. New mortgage lending rose 22% to NIS 1.1b. Annualized return on equity was 16.4%.

Otzar HaShilton HaMekomi, which provides

financial and banking services for the local authorities, reported a 47.1% rise in first quarter net profit to NIS 1.8m. from NIS 1.2m.

It also reported a 10% increase in its total balance to NIS 1b.

General manager David Kapach said the growth resulted from several factors, including two separate untraded deferred bond issues with a total face value of NIS 110m., increased short-term activity and the current year's lower inflation rate.

## Clal Electronics reports 47% fall in net earnings

## COMPANY RESULTS

RACHEL NEIMAN

CLAL Electronics Industries yesterday reported a 47 percent decline in net profits for the first quarter to NIS 10 million from NIS 18.8m. in the same period last year.

Revenues on sales were up significantly to NIS 46.6m. from NIS 32.6m. Cost of sales surged to NIS 37.7m. from NIS 5.9m., and selling costs were NIS 13.4m. from NIS 5.1.

Per share earnings fell to NIS 2.73 from NIS 5.11.

The decrease was attributed to Scitex's sharp drop in quarterly profits, International Technologies' loss and the company's share in Mennen Medical's loss.

These were tempered by increased profits from ECI, in which the company holds a 28% share.

Azorim reported a 72% decline in first quarter net profits to NIS 4m. from NIS 14.8m.

Earnings per share dropped to NIS 0.34 from NIS 1.41.

Revenues on sales went down to NIS 64.9m. from NIS 113.7m. Revenues on sales of building products were up slightly to NIS 47m. from NIS 46.5m.

Shares in Adacom Technologies plunged the maximum 10% yesterday after the company reported a first quarter net loss of NIS 22.7m., as compared with a net profit of NIS 2.8m. in the same period last year.

Per share losses were NIS 0.77, while earnings in the parallel quarter last year were NIS 0.13. Revenues rose to NIS 162.4m. from NIS 78.7m.

Africa Israel Hotels registered a first quarter net profit of NIS 294,000, compared with a net loss of NIS 33,000 in the same period last year.

Revenues for the first quarter were NIS 26.3m.

The company holds the Israeli franchise to Holiday Inn, operating hotels in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Tiberias and Eilat, and is negotiating plans for Nahariya and Ashkelon.

Retailer Blue Square Co Op has announced a rise in net profits to NIS 5.24m. from NIS 2.39m. Net profits for the Hyper Coop division increased 33% to NIS 2.4m. from NIS 1.8m.

## Board members for subsidiaries of El Al can't get free tickets

EL AL receiver Shmuel Tzur yesterday ruled that members of the boards of directors of the company's two subsidiaries should no longer receive free El Al tickets.

The two subsidiaries are Teshet, which provides airline ground services, and Sun Dor, a charter company.

The decision follows a Government Corporations Authority ruling in December that the free flights were illegal.

In March, the El Al board asked Tzur to stop the practice.

According to Tzur, the law specifies that all benefits to directors of government companies must be enumerated in the company protocol and that any benefits accorded directors must come from the company in which they serve, and not from associated companies.

In addition, Tzur said El Al is a government company run on a financial basis and thus must sell tickets at their full price.

The practice of giving away tickets could create a conflict of interests between the directors' loyalty to the subsidiaries and El Al. (Him)

## Strike committee tells Rafael workers not to go abroad

YIGAL KOTZER

TWO senior employees of Rafael, the Weapons Development Authority, refused to go abroad to wrap up an export deal with a large military contractor.

The refusal came at the behest of the employees' strike committee, which has been organizing sanctions at the company.

Although the committee told the two employees they should continue work in their offices as usual, management told them they could not come back to work unless they agreed to go abroad.

The strike committee then ordered all employees in the department where the two work to shut it down until the two could return.

The works committee said the order from the firm's managing director was an illegal and serious attempt to restrict the right to take sanctions.

In response, a management spokesman said the two had violated their work agreements by being prepared to carry out only part of their work.

"The trips abroad are an important part of the work of these two," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said if the two managers informed management in writing that they are prepared to resume all their required duties, they could come back to work.

## Gov't will ask US to allow more loan guarantee funds for budget use

JOSE ROSENFELD

THE government will ask the US to increase by \$300 million the amount of loan guarantee funds that can be spent in the budget, when the Joint Economic Development Group (JEDG) meets in Washington this week.

If the US approves the request, Israel will be able to spend \$900m.

on budget activities.

Finance Ministry director general Aharon Fogel is leading a delegation that will meet with US Undersecretary of State for Economic Affairs Joan Spero and Treasury Undersecretary for International Affairs Lawrence Summers.

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

Tsur appoints unit to supervise produce control: Agriculture Minister Ya'acov Tsur yesterday approved the establishment of a unit to supervise the entry of agricultural produce into Israel from the Palestinian autonomous area. Tsur appointed Micha Reggev to head the unit, whose role will be to ensure that produce meets veterinary and plant protection standards.

The ministry intends to start implementing the agricultural agreement with the autonomous area next week.

Establishment of NIS 800m. Negev industrial zone announced: The Industry and Trade Ministry announced yesterday the establishment of an NIS 800 million industrial zone to serve five localities in the northern Negev. The zone will be called Naam and serve Ofakim, Neivot and Azata, as well as the Merhavim and Bnei Shimon regional councils. In the first stage, the government will develop 1,100 dunams at a cost of \$50m. The zone's cornerstone will be laid in November.

Women appointed to Bezek board: Communications Minister Shulamit Aloni yesterday announced the appointment of Prof. Rahel Alterman as a public representative on the Bezek board of directors, replacing Ze'ev Refnath, whose tenure recently expired. Alterman is on the teaching staff at the Technion's architecture and urban building faculty and deputy dean for research. She unsuccessfully ran for the Knesset in 1988 as a member of the Citizens Rights Movement but has not held any political position, the ministry said.

Aloni said the appointment demonstrates she is implementing her promise to increase the representation of women on the boards of public companies.

Passport to complete share purchase of Bistop-Nargila Holdings: Passport intends to complete a NIS 15 million share purchase of Bistop-Nargila Holdings. The restaurant and bus-station snack-bar company is controlled by Passport shareholders Dr. Yosef Elimelech and Danni Toledano.

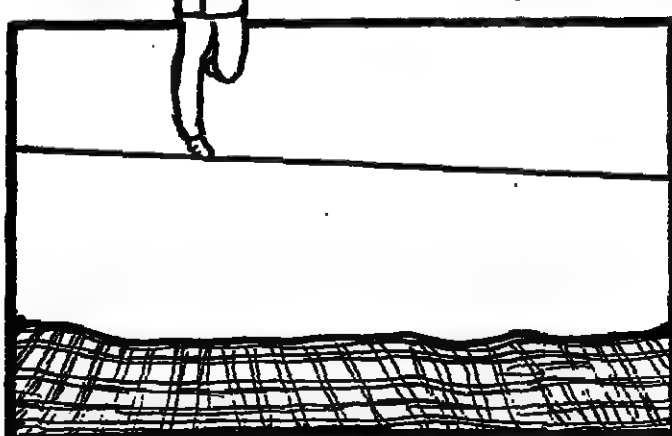
Hashmira buys 50% share in Gamma subsidiary: Security systems manufacturer Hashmira Security Technologies has purchased a 50 percent share in Gamma subsidiary Knogo (Israel), valued at some NIS 1.5 million. As part of its diversification over the past quarter, Hashmira has invested some NIS 1m. in Galcom and some NIS 500,000 in Kaffe fashion. Knogo manufactures security tags for the business sector.

Niratz competing for Egyptian tender: Paint and insulation manufacturer Niratz will compete for the contract to provide insulation for the new Cairo metro. The \$5 million project applies to one 14,000 square meter station and, if successful, will extend to 14 other underground stops. Niratz is the only Israeli company applying for tender.

Bigetz appointed CEO of Dovrat Shrem and Partners: Moti Bigetz has been appointed CEO of Dovrat Shrem and Partners Trading Ltd., a subsidiary established to give focus to the groups trade activity.

Hungarian station available to cable subscribers: As of this week, ICS cable subscribers can watch TV-DUNA Hungary. The company - servicing Beersheba, Acre, Nahariya and Rehovot - said the decision was made based on customer demand.

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## ISRAELI MONEY MARKETS

Patah (foreign currency deposit rates) (22.5.94)				
Currency (deposit for:)	3 MONTHS	6 MONTHS	12 MONTHS	
U.S. dollar (\$250,000)	3.275	4.125	4.750	
U.S. dollar (\$100,000)	3.275	4.125	4.750	
U.S. dollar (\$50,000)	3.275	4.125	4.750	
U.S. dollar (\$25,000)	3.275	4.125	4.750	
U.S. dollar (\$10,000)	3.275	4.125	4.750	

(Rates vary higher or lower than indicated according to deposit)

### Shekel Foreign Exchange Rates\* (20.5.94)

CHECKS AND TRANSFERS		BANKNOTES		Rep. Rates**
Currency	Buy	Currency	Buy	
U.S. dollar	3.2530	U.S. dollar	3.2530	3.2744
U.S. dollar	2.9911	U.S. dollar	2.9911	3.0130
U.S. dollar	1.9085	U.S. dollar	1.9085	1.9184
U.S. dollar	4.5081	U.S. dollar	4.5081	4.5463
U.S. dollar	0.5284	U.S. dollar	0.5284	0.5319
U.S. dollar	2.8855	U.S. dollar	2.8855	2.8824
U.S. dollar	1.8132	U.S. dollar	1.8132	1.8207
U.S. dollar	2.1210	U.S. dollar	2.1210	2.1323
U.S. dollar	0.3893	U.S. dollar	0.3893	0.3916
U.S. dollar	0.4174	U.S. dollar	0.4174	0.4233
U.S. dollar	0.4618	U.S. dollar	0.4618	0.4653
U.S. dollar	0.5334	U.S. dollar	0.5334	0.5408
U.S. dollar	2.1734	U.S. dollar	2.1734	2.1850
U.S. dollar	0.8161	U.S. dollar	0.8161	0.8201
U.S. dollar	0.8792	U.S. dollar	0.8792	0.8828
U.S. dollar	2.5897	U.S. dollar	2.5897	2.5946
U.S. dollar	1.8802	U.S. dollar	1.8802	1.8912
U.S. dollar	—	U.S. dollar	—	—
U.S. dollar	4.4807	U.S. dollar	4.4807	4.4824
U.S. dollar	4.4352	U.S. dollar	4.4352	4.4378
U.S. dollar	2.1928	U.S. dollar	2.1928	2.1990

\* These rates vary according to bank. \*\* Bank of Israel.

SOURCE: BANK LEUM







# Jazz, Rockets to meet for Western Conference crown



**SALT LAKE CITY (AP)**—The Utah Jazz and Houston Rockets have a date for the Western Conference championship. Both squads posted victories Saturday in their playoff games.

In the Eastern Conference final series, the Indiana Pacers will meet the winner of last night's scheduled seventh game between the host New York Knicks and the Chicago Bulls.

In Salt Lake City, Karl Malone scored 31 points as Utah halted its skid against the upstart Denver Nuggets with a 91-81 victory in Game 7 of the semifinals.

In Houston, Hakeem Olajuwon, virtually unstoppable inside, had 37 points and 17 rebounds, leading the Rockets to a 104-94 victory over the Phoenix Suns in their seventh and final game.

The Jazz led 3-0 in the series before Denver rallied to square the series 3-3. As the 17th straight home team to win a Game 7, Utah avoided the embarrassment of becoming the first team ever to lose an NBA playoff after leading 3-0. Malone hit 12 of 23 shots and

also pulled down 14 rebounds as the Jazz earned only their second trip to the Western Conference Finals. In 1992, Utah lost in six games to Portland.

Jeff Hornacek scored 18 points for the Jazz, who travel to Houston for the opening game against the Rockets today.

Reggie Williams had 17 points and Brian Williams 13 for the Nuggets, who were making their first conference semifinal appearance since 1988. Dikembe Mutombo got 12 points, 17 rebounds and two blocked shots to extend his NBA playoff record for the series to 38.

The loss ended a remarkable playoff run for the Nuggets, who fell behind Seattle 2-0 in the first round, only to win 3-2 and become the first No. 8 conference seed to beat a No. 1 seed.

**Rockets 104, Suns 94**  
Charles Barkley, who has hinted strongly at retirement after this season, was ejected, along with Vernon Maxwell, with 7.4 seconds left and the Rockets safely ahead. With Houston ahead by seven, Barkley fouled Olajuwon hard while he was dunking. Maxwell charged in to object and Barkley shoved Maxwell.

The Rockets, who blew a 20-point lead with 10 minutes to go in Game 2 and lost 124-117 in overtime, had a chance to fade again when the playoff-hardened Suns closed what had been a 16-point deficit to 77-76 late in the third quarter.

Houston declined the invitation to

fold, and took a 90-80 lead with 7:12 left, only to have Phoenix fight back once again.

The Suns pulled to 97-92 with 1:42 to go, but Olajuwon waded through heavy traffic for a dunk with 1:30 to play. Then rookie reserve Sam Cassell, who scored 22 points, added a pair of free throws with 23 seconds left, sealing the Suns' fate.

Barkley scored 24 points and Kevin Johnson finished with 25 for the Suns. Robert Horry scored 15 points for the Rockets, making their third trip to the conference finals after NBA Finals appearances in 1981 and 1986.

It was a satisfying comeback for the Rockets, who became the second team in NBA history to lose the first two games of a best-of-7 series at home and rally to victory.

## NBA Playoff Glimpse Semifinals (Best of 7)

### EASTERN CONFERENCE

Indiana wins series 4-2

### WESTERN CONFERENCE

Saturday's results:

Utah 91, Denver 81

Utah wins series 4-3

Houston 104, Phoenix 94

Houston wins series 4-3

East final - Game 1

Indiana at Chicago

West final - Game 1

Utah at Houston

Tomorrow:

East final - Game 2

Indiana at Chicago

West final - Game 2

Utah at Houston

Indiana at Chicago

Indiana at Chicago

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# Israeli basketball legend Anat Dreiger retires

JOEL GORDIN

ANAT Dreiger, hailed as the "queen of Israeli basketball," yesterday announced her retirement from the game, after 20 years on the hardwood.

Dreiger spent 18 years with Elitzur Holon and two at Racing Paris. In all her years at Holon, the club won the league championship. She captained the team until the 1991/92 season when she went to France.

Two years ago, Dreiger returned home to reclaim her spot as the team's main mover. This year she led Holon to a narrow final win over ASA Ramat Hasharon.

In an interview with Army Radio yesterday, Dreiger, 34, said she had spent two years "planning her retirement" and it "had not been easy." She said she hoped to serve the sport as either a commentator, manager or coach.

Dreiger stated that one of her finest moments was Israel's victory over Czechoslovakia in the finals of the 1991 European championships in Tel Aviv.

The 1.84-meter center believes local women's basketball has a rosy future due to the decision to allow teams to sign foreign players, the interest generated by cable TV, the emergence of Ramat Hasharon as a worthy challenger to Holon and both team's relative



TOP GUN - Elitzur Holon's Anat Dreiger. (Hanoach Gudman)

success in this year's European

contests.

In other basketball news, Hapoel Gvat's Uri Cohen-Mintz will join Doron Shefer at the University of Connecticut next season. Cohen-Mintz, 21-year-old son of the

legendary Maccabi Tel Aviv center Tani Cohen-Mintz, left Maccabi

last season because of little playing time. Cohen-Mintz is continuing

the by now venerable Israeli tradition at UConn, following Shefer. Nadav Henefeld and Gilad Katz.

# Devils win, even series

**EAST RUTHERFORD, NJ (AP)**—Martin Brodeur stopped 20 shots and the fired-up New Jersey Devils overcame the suspension of center Bernie Nicholls by beating the New York Rangers 3-1 Saturday night to even the Eastern Conference final.

Stephane Richer, Bill Guerin and Valeri Zheleznikov scored to send the Devils back to New York City for Game 5 at Madison Square Garden tonight with the best-of-7 series tied 2-2.

The performance was the Devils' best in the series and it came in a game where they might have had a letdown. Losing Game 3 in double overtime was bad enough, but having the NHL suspend Nicholls for one game for cross-checking Alexei Kovalev of the Rangers made it worse.

However, New Jersey dominated from the start, scoring two first-period goals to drive Rangers goalie Mike Richter from the game.

The Rangers came within 2-1 in the second period on a power-play goal by Stephane Matteau.

**NHL Playoff Glimpse**

Finals (Best-of-7)

Eastern Conference

Saturday's results:

New Jersey 3, NY Rangers 1

Series tied 2-2

Western Conference

Vancouver leads Toronto 2-1

Last night's scheduled game:

Toronto at Vancouver

New Jersey at NY Rangers

# No one to challenge Graf in French Open

**PARIS (AP)**—Monica Seles is still sidelined. Jennifer Capriati is in rehab. Gabriela Sabatini is in a slump and Martina Navratilova is on the way out.

The French Open starts today with women's tennis in crisis — and Steffi Graf with no serious rival.

While the men's game has problems of its own, Pete Sampras has enlivened interest in the French Open by seeking to become the first man in 25 years — and only the third in history — to win four consecutive Grand Slam titles.

Graf is aiming for her fifth straight Grand Slam crown since last year, which would put her halfway toward her second career sweep of all four major titles in the same calendar year. She first did it in 1988.

Today, Graf opens on Center Court against Katarina Stokicova of Slovakia, ranked No. 106 in the world.

In other featured matches, Sampras will test his new clay-court prowess against Spanish qualifier Alberto Costa; Andre Agassi faces Mats Wilander, the three-time French Open champion on the comeback trail; Boris Becker goes against Jonathan Stark; and Navratilova begins her last French Open against Miriam Oremans.

Graf's current dominance of the sport has been tempered by the overall lack of depth in women's tennis and the absence of any exciting challengers to the German's No. 1 status.

Winning Grand Slam titles is almost considered a formality for Graf these days. If she doesn't capture her fourth French Open and 16th Grand Slam crown, it would be viewed as a failure.

This year, Graf has played seven tournaments and won six. She's won 37 matches and lost one (to Arantxa Sanchez Vicario in the Hamburg final last month). Since

February 1993, she has reached 20 consecutive finals and won all but four.

Graf acknowledges that the trouble with women's tennis "starts with my domination at the moment." But she can't be blamed for being so much better than everyone else.

What's hurting women's tennis most is the continued absence of Seles, the former No. 1 player who was stabbed by a deranged Graf fan in April 1993 and has yet to return.

Seles has been unable to get over the emotional shock of the attack, and the prospect of her ever playing again appears more and more unlikely. Last week, her attorney announced plans to sue German tennis authorities for at least \$10 million for loss of earnings caused by the stabbing.

Women's tennis received another jolt last week when Capriati, the sport's one-time child prodigy who has been off the tour since last August, was arrested for marijuana possession at a cheap Florida motel. Two others staying with her were arrested on charges of crack and heroin possession.

Sabatini, another former teenage sensation, has failed to deliver. She hasn't won a major event in more than two years and has slipped to a ranking of No. 8.

Navratilova, one of the greatest women's players of all-time, says she will retire from singles competition after this year. She has returned to Paris for the first time since 1988 for a farewell appearance on clay, her least favorite surface.

All this leaves Sanchez Vicario, ranked and seeded No. 2, as the main threat to Graf. Champion here in 1989, the hustling Spaniard has shown that she can occasionally produce the game to unsettle Graf.

# Defensive Norway holds England to 0-0 draw

**LONDON (Reuters)**—A highly-defensive Norwegian side held England to a 0-0 draw at Wembley yesterday and sent a clear warning to their World Cup opponents that they will be tough to beat.

Norway, who took three points off England in World Cup qualifying games to deny them a place in the finals, held them at a comfortable distance with a display that suggests goals against the Norwegians in the US will be at a premium.

Superbly-marshalled by Werder Bremen captain Rune Bratseth, Norway's defense reduced England to just eight shots, most of which were long-range efforts.

But Norway rarely threatened the England goal, content to rely on negative tactics to prevent a morale-draining loss so soon before the World Cup.



Pat Daly, aboard Tabasco Cat, pumps his fist after winning the 119th running of the Preakness at Baltimore's Pimlico Race Track on Saturday. Tabasco Cat outdueled Kentucky Derby winner Go for Gin to win by three-quarters of a length. He negotiated the 1 3/16 mile course in 1:56.

# Cubs hold off late Giants rally

**CHICAGO (AP)**—Steve Buechele had a homer and four RBIs, Sammy Sosa homered twice and Chicago withstood San Francisco's 11th-inning rally to beat the Giants 12-10 on Saturday.

It was the fifth straight victory for Chicago, but it didn't come easy at the end. In the ninth, Matt Williams hit his second bleacher-clearing homer of the day and Mark Carreon added a two-out, two-run shot before reliever Chuck Crim came in and retired Dave Martinez.

Mark Grace had three hits and three runs in Chicago's 15-hit attack.

**Pirates 6, Expos 0**  
Jon Lieber combined on a four-hitter for his first major-league victory while Kirk Rueter finally lost after 10 career-opening wins.

Lieber, who gave up three hits in eight innings, survived a pair of home-opening doubles to make his second excellent start since being recalled from Class AAA Buffalo 10 days ago.

Host Pittsburgh was the only team in the National League without a shutout this season until Lieber and Rick White combined on the four-hitter.

Rueter (2-1) fell two victories short of matching former Giants pitcher

Hooks Wiltse's 90-year major-league record of 12 consecutive victories by a starter at the start of his career.

**Dodgers 6, Reds 4**  
Brett Butler's bases-loaded single launched a four-run top-of-the-eighth inning in a game featuring two big fielding errors and a lineup gaffe.

Each team made a run-producing error and the Reds batted out of turn in the second inning, negating a walk and prompting both teams to play under protest.

**Phillies 9, Mets 8**  
Milt Thompson's three-run homer sparked a six-run second inning for host Philadelphia.

Bob Wells (1-0), one of five Phillies pitchers, worked only two-thirds of an inning to get his first major-league win.

Doug Jones pitched a perfect ninth for his ninth save.

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
**Tigers 7, Brewers 6**  
Travis Fegus drove in three runs and Chad Kreuter hit a homer out of Tiger Stadium, helping the Tigers dish out the Brewers' 10th straight loss.

Detroit made it 5-2 in the sixth when Kreuter hit Navarro's first pitch through a light tower on the rightfield roof. He became only the 18th player to clear Tiger Stadium.

**Yankees 5, Orioles 4**  
Bob Melvin hit his first home run of the year, a three-run shot that capped a five-run first inning, and New York held on for its ninth straight home win.

Melido Perez (3-2) gave up three runs and six hits in five innings. Steve Howe got the final two outs for his third save.

**SATURDAY'S NL RESULTS:**  
Chicago 12, San Francisco 10  
Atlanta 6, Colorado 4  
St. Louis 7, Florida 5  
Pittsburgh 6, Montreal 4  
Los Angeles 6, Cincinnati 4  
Philadelphia 9, New York 8  
Baltimore 4, San Diego 2

**SATURDAY'S AL RESULTS:**  
Detroit 7, Milwaukee 6  
New York 5, Baltimore 4  
Toronto 9, Cleveland 7  
Chicago 6, Oakland 5  
Minnesota 1, Boston 0  
California 3, Kansas City 0  
Seattle 13, Texas 2

# Rain cancels England-Kiwis match

**LONDON (AP)**—Steady rains yesterday forced cancellation of the second one-day international between England and New Zealand at Lord's.

The match was originally scheduled for Saturday, but was postponed for 24 hours after persistent showers began falling in the London area Friday night, creating pools of water on the outfield.

The rainout gave England the series victory by virtue of its 42-run victory in the first match last

Thursday at Edgbaston.

The first England-New Zealand Test is set for June 2-6 at Trent Bridge. Fast bowler Darren Gough, who took two wickets in his international debut in the first one-day match, is doubtful for the opening Test after suffering a muscle strain in his side.

"My first real injury for more than five years and it has to come on the most important week of my life," Gough said.

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